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BOLSHEVIKI ADMIT HELPLESS POSITION OF ADMINISTRATION

Leon Trotsky States That Army
of Government Is Without Of-
ficers and Troops Are Com-
pletely Lacking in Enthusiasm

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—
A Moscow message to the Berliner
Tageblatt states that Lenin, address-
ing the Central Executive Committee
of the Soviets, referred to the dangers
threatening the Russian revolution,
and emphasized the necessity of coun-
tering the Russian people's war-weari-
ness, in view of the instances such as
that at Simbirsk, when the Red army
forces withdrew, although stronger
than the opposing Tsecho-Slovaks.

The crushing of the latter, and of
the counter-revolutionary partisans,
Lenin declared, was the Russian revolu-
tion's most urgent task, and all their
force must be devoted to war.

Trotsky subsequently declared that
a Red Guard army could be sent
against the Tsecho-Slovaks, that
would outnumber the latter two or
three times over, but complained that
the Soviet troops apparently lacked
the enthusiasm prevailing among the
Tsecho-Slovaks and the government
was being compelled to send the best
leaders among the workers to the
front as agitators and organizers. He
also complained of the lack of offi-
cers, adding that the Russian officers
were counter-revolutionaries, but the
hour had come to master them. Every
officer in command must be watched
on both sides by war commissaries
with revolvers in their hands, and
no officer would be allowed to take a
single step without supervision. If
he wavered, he would be shot on the
spot. Recruiting among workmen,
Trotsky announced, will be extended.

New Government Formed

Northern Region of Russia Declares
Friendship for Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports from
the Hague that Japanese troops are
being sent to the Tsecho-Slovaks are
being available here for a number of
days. Apart from this report many
vague rumors are coming out of Rus-
sia. According to information received
at the State Department on Monday,
one German paper announces that the
Bolsheviks have sent an ultimatum to
Japan.

Most interest here is attached to the
reports that Mr. Lenin and Mr.
Trotsky have fled to Kronstadt. An-
other report said these two officials
intended to seek refuge in Germany.
Under date of Aug. 6, the State De-
partment has received the following
proclamation from Archangel:

"The new government issued the
following proclamation on Aug. 3:
"Supreme Government of the North-
ern Territory.
"To citizens of the Province and
city of Archangel: Bolshevik power
has fallen. The Bolsheviks fled be-
cause in the hour of their need they
were not supported by the populace,
which detested them for their betrayal
of Russia at Brest-Litovsk, for civil
war, for augmentation of universal
famine, the destruction of liberties
and rights, legalized system of robbery
and shooting squads, and for their
ruination of the country's economic
and industrial life.

"The people's representatives,
elected by universal suffrage, are now
forced to take into their hands the
government of the northern region,
because as yet there is no legal all-
Russian government.

"These presents bring to common
notice that the highest governmental
authority in the northern territory is
"The Supreme Government of the
Northern Territory," consisting of dele-
gates to the Constituent Assembly,
and also representatives, zemstvos
and cities.

"Supreme Government undertakes
the following tasks:

"1. The reestablishment of a sin-
gle all-Russian national government
by cooperation between that and other
territories; also the reestablishment
of local self-government in the North.

"2. Defense of the North and the
entire nation against insolent on-
slaughts against Russian territory,
independence and inhabitants made by
Germany, Finland and other enemy
countries.

"3. Reunion to Russia of the lost
districts, in accordance with the de-
sires of the inhabitants thereof.

"4. The reestablishment of crushed
liberties, and the reestablishment of
a true organ of popular government,
namely the Constituent Assembly, the
zemstvos and the city dumas.

"5. The reestablishment of firm ad-
ministration of justice, assuring citi-
zens satisfaction in economic, social
and spiritual need.

"6. To guarantee laboring classes
that they obtain land they are by
right entitled to.

"7. The defense of the rights of
labor in accordance with economic
and political interests of the North
and Russia as a whole.

"8. To overcome the existing
famine.

"The Supreme Government will im-

BRITISH AIRMEN IN FLIGHT TO EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Two
aeroplanes of a type which has al-
ready seen considerable service at the
front, have flown from England to
Egypt, a distance of 2000 miles, with
one or two stops for petrol. Each
plane carried an officer and an air
mechanic, spares, and other require-
ments.

It is announced that the flight was
in every respect a piece of routine
work, and not specially designed or
organized. The pace throughout was
good and the arrival in Egypt was
safely accomplished on time.

GERMAN DEFENSE IS STIFFENING

Realizing Danger They Are In,
Germans Are Pushing Forward
Reserves to Hold Bapaume-
Péronne-Nesle-Noyon Front

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The opposition to the allied advance
between the Somme and the Oise is
stiffening every minute. The Germans
have realized the danger they are in,
and are pushing forward their reserves
to hold the naturally strong line, heavily
intrenched years ago along the
Bapaume-Péronne-Nesle-Noyon front.
The fighting here has been so severe
that the advance has been consid-
erably slowed down. Nevertheless the
allied line is being steadily ad-
vanced. Enormous pressure has
been exerted on the British at
Lihons, with the intention of saving
the great railway junction at Chaumes.
But attack after attack of the most
violent description has failed to re-
cover the village. On the other flank
an equally persistent attempt is being
made to save Lassigny and Ribécourt,
where the third French army, under
the command of General Humbert, has
made itself felt. No doubt part of
the enemy's resistance is for the purpose
of saving his immense stores in places
like Chaumes and Ribécourt. But
there is no reason to doubt that he is
also struggling to save his line here.

(Continued on page four, column three)

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON IMPERIAL TARIFF

Canadian Prime Minister Says
Dominion Policy Is in Line
With Imperial Conference—
Statement Defends Mr. Hughes

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—At-
tacks made on the Prime Minister of
Australia have represented the speech
made on July 31 by Sir Robert Borden
on imperial preference as condemna-
tory of Mr. Hughes. In refutation of
this, Sir Robert has issued a state-
ment, showing how the question of
preference within the Empire evolved
with the British Government. Previ-
ously, in 1917, states the Canadian
Prime Minister, the British Govern-
ment had declined to accept the doc-
trine; last year, however, a resolution
was unanimously adopted by the Im-
perial War Conference, the terms of
which had been approved by the Im-
perial War Cabinet, which stated that
"the time has arrived when all possible
encouragement should be given to the
development of imperial resources,
especially to making the Empire inde-
pendent of other countries, in respect
of food supplies, raw materials and
essential industries. With these ob-
jects in view, this conference ex-
presses itself in favor of the idea that
each part of the Empire, having due
regard to the interests of our allies,
shall give specially favorable treat-
ment and facilities to the produce and
manufactures of other parts of the
Empire."

"The policy has already been
adopted, and in a large measure car-
ried into effect by the self-governing
dominions," continues the statement,
"each dominion necessarily having
regard to the special conditions and
to the needs of its population. In
giving effect to the resolution of last
year, the British Government must
necessarily take into account like
considerations."

Canada had no desire or intention
of interfering in any such question
of domestic concern in the United
Kingdom, of offering advice
thereon. This, as Sir Robert under-
stands it, is the attitude of all the do-
minions. Thus had Mr. Hughes ex-
pressed himself on behalf of Aus-
tralia. In conclusion, Sir Robert
declares, "In speaking on the sub-
ject on July 31 last, I expressed the
language which I had used in the Cana-
dian Parliament, in explaining the
resolution last year. My utterances
were intended to make the attitude of
Canada clear and unmistakable, they
were not in the least intended to re-
flect upon Mr. Hughes, or to contro-
vert any views he or anyone else had
enunciated."

PARTY PENETRATES NORTH OF ALASKA

OTTAWA, Ont.—A telegram re-
ceived here on Monday from Vilhjalm-
mar Stefansson, the explorer, an-
nounces that one of his lieutenants
named Storkerson, at the head of an
exploration party has penetrated to a
point 175 miles north of Alaska. This
report, if correct, Stefansson says, in-
dicates that the party has gone 75
miles beyond the point reached by
previous explorers. It would also in-
dicate, the telegram adds, that Keenan-
land is not located at the point given
by previous maps.

The party left on its trip last March
and word was sent back to Stefansson
from Mt. Herschell Island. In addi-
tion to giving word of his progress,
Storkerson announced that he had
turned back and could be picked up
at Kellett the last of this month.

DRY ZONE CLOSES ON NEW ORLEANS

Early Extension of Limits in
Which Liquors May Be Sold
Portends Absolute Prohibi-
tion for City Very Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With the clos-
ing of 32 saloons in New Orleans, due
to the strict enforcement of the five-
mile zone order of the War Depart-
ment, and the issuance of instructions
to all saloon and restaurant keepers
by the district attorney that no alco-
holic drinks of any kind should be
sold in packages between 7 p. m. and
7 a. m. of any day, New Orleans took
the first decisive step which even the
liquor interests now believe will lead
to a bone-dry city.

These same liquor interests have the
information, and are not slow about
admitting that they have it, that the
visit of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, of-
ficial "closer-up" of the War Depart-
ment, will result in the extension of
the dry zones around military camps
to 10 miles, and this means that every
saloon in New Orleans and every dis-
orderly house and grog-shop in Al-
giers, Gretna, McDonoughville, West-
wego, Southport and Bucktown will be
automatically closed.

There are army camps at Jackson
Barracks and at City Park, in the
lower part of the city and the 10-mile
radius from these will close Bucktown,
Southport, Algiers and Gretna, while
the establishment of officers' training
camps at Tulane University and Loy-
ola College extends the dry zone from
the outer limits of the other dry zones,
10 miles up the river and 10 miles
across it, including the other suburbs
named above.

Despite the claims of the city gov-
(Continued on page six, column two)

MR. G. N. BARNES ON BRITISH GRAIN CROP

Population's Needs Assured for
Forty Weeks by This Year's
Grain Harvest—Great In-
crease in War Allotments

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—
Speaking at the exhibition of allot-
ment holders' produce at Palmer's
Green yesterday, Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.
P., said that the President of the
Board of Agriculture recently in-
formed him that, so far as production
per head was concerned, the land of
the country would this year yield
more per acre than it had ever done,
and as many thousands of additional
acres were also under cultivation, the
condition of the country's food supply
was very satisfactory indeed com-
pared with any previous period of the
war. This year's grain harvest, Mr.
Barnes continued, would supply the
population's needs for 40 weeks. Some
of course would be used for beer,
however, and, last year, it was an
anxious consideration for the Cabinet
whether they would be forced into
using more barley for brewing pur-
poses, but he was able to say they had
not had the same pressure applied
thus far.

Another satisfactory feature was the
raising of laborers' wages, which, in
some places, had risen 100 per cent
more than the pre-war rate. Regard-
ing the allotment holders, Mr. Barnes
said that the number had grown dur-
ing the war from 57,000 to 140,000,
which meant one in every five, instead
of, as formerly, one in every 12 house-
holders, was now giving his spare time
to the production of food. There were
200,000 acres of allotments, with each
allotment producing some seven tons
of food, and as it took five tons of ship-
ping to bring one American soldier to
Europe, the allotment holders had
saved enough shipping to enable 280,
000 Americans to be brought over.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of
Labor, also dealt with the revival of
British agriculture during the war at
a mass meeting called by the Kent
National Farmers' Union at Maid-
stone yesterday. He welcomed the
progress made in home production
and, regarding the future, remarked
that the war had changed everything,
and he candidly confessed he had
changed many of his views. A set of
theories, or code of rules, applicable
to one set of circumstances was not
necessarily equally appropriate to an-
other set, and if he found by experi-
ence old opinions were wrong he was
not going to be a slave of shibboleths.
If security was to be given
to agriculture, there must be a de-
parture from the fiscal system to
which the country had hitherto ad-
hered. Guaranteed prices alone, he
added, would not revolutionize agri-
culture, and he recommended educa-
tion, organization and cooperation.

FORMER CONSUL ORDERED INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Orders for the in-
terment of Oswald Kunhardt, former
German consul in this city, who was
arrested on July 26 near his summer
home at Manchester, Mass., were re-
ceived on Monday from Washington.
It is expected that Kunhardt, who
has been in jail at Cambridge for a
greater part of the time since his ar-
rest, will be sent to Ft. Oglethorpe
later in the week.

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PLAN TO TAKE OVER WAR WORK STOPPED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Sunday)—It is
announced that the step taken by the
authorities to convert the Alliance
Aeroplane Company's works into a
national factory, in consequence of the
recent dispute and the stoppage there,
will be cancelled in view of the ar-
rangement since reached at discus-
sions between the management and
the work people. The Minister of
Munitions, having concurred in the
arrangement, the official decision is
naturally cancelled, it is stated. The
decision marks the abandonment of
what was a unique departure in the
annals of British labor.

DRAFT LIMITS BILL CHANGE DEFEATED

Senator Kirby's 21-45 Proposal
Voted Down in Senate Mil-
itary Committee—No Decision
on the Control of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An attempt
to change the age limits of the new
man-power bill presented by the War
Department was defeated by an over-
whelming majority in the Senate Mil-
itary Committee on Monday. Senator
Kirby of Arkansas, who is strongly
opposed to lowering the age limits so
as to embrace the boys of 18, intro-
duced an amendment making the age
limits 21 to 45.

The senator from Arkansas, how-
ever, failed to get any support what-
ever, so it is now practically certain
that the bill will go through without
any modification as far as the new
age limits are concerned.

Any examination of the present
military program and of the esti-
mated number of men under the new
draft will show that failure to apply
the draft to men under 21 years of
age would mean failure on the part
of this government to carry out its
program, or as an alternative, it would
mean that the War Department would
have to abandon its present policy of
putting married men in deferred
classes. In other words, the alterna-
tive is to take those under 21 or im-
mediately to go into the deferred
classifications and call married men
to the colors. Although there is much
disinclination to call boys of 18 into
the service, it is fully realized that
this is a wiser policy than the alterna-
tive one which would mean the
breaking up of households and to some
extent industrial disorganization.

No decision was reached in the com-
mittee on the Thomas amendment,
which, in a modified form, provides
for control of labor through the opera-
tion of the draft law. The sentiment
in the committee is in favor of the
adoption of a proviso of this character.
On the other hand, powerful influences
are at work to counteract a move
which is in any way intended to con-
trol labor. It goes without saying
that the American Federation of La-
bor will oppose such a policy and it
is not unlikely that the protests will
have considerable weight in Washing-
ton. Should the Administration op-
pose the amendment, there is no hope
whatever of its passage, no matter
how much the Senate and the House
believe in the necessity for it. From
time to time when strikes and walk-
outs were seriously interfering with
the nation's output in the most vital
industries, any intimation that labor

(Continued on page two, column six)

OIL PRODUCERS DISCLOSED AS GOVERNMENT AIDS

So Says Mark L. Requa of the
United States Fuel Adminis-
tration in Effort to Explain
Recent Advance in Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In The
Christian Science Monitor of Tuesday,
July 30, there was published, as part
of an article on the advance in the
price of gasoline permitted by the
Fuel Administration, the following:
"Representative of The Christian
Science Monitor on Monday asked at
the offices of the Fuel Administration
in Washington whether the permission
of an advance of 1/2 cent a gallon in
the wholesale price of gasoline, naph-
tha and refined oil had been made in
response to a request by the oil pro-
ducers."

"No," was the reply. "It was at the
request of the National Petroleum
War Service Committee."
"What is that; a part of the Coun-
cil of National Defense?"
"I think it must be; it sounds like
it."

On inquiry at the Department of the
Council of National Defense, however,
the questioner was referred back to
the Fuel Administration, to Mark L.
Requa, who is in charge there of
everything pertaining to oil. Mr.
Requa was not in, but his office gave
the following information:

"Do you know where the National
Petroleum War Service Committee is
to be found?" the secretary was
asked.

"Oh, yes, at 26 Broadway, New
York City," was the reply.

Twenty-six Broadway is the num-
ber of the Standard Oil Company
Building in New York City, and of
the National Petroleum War Service
Committee.

On Thursday of last week the same
representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor was summoned to the
office of Mr. Requa and questioned as
to sources of information of the pub-
lished statements. There were present
besides Mr. Requa and Mr. Beecher,
attorney for the division, the repre-
sentatives of oil production and of
conservation. The statistician also
assisted.

"You wrote this article?" the writer
was asked, being shown the clipping
from The Christian Science Monitor.

"Yes."

"Don't you know that it contains
misinformation?"

"No. What in it is contrary to fact?"

"Why, this statement about the
Petroleum War Service Committee be-
ing a part of the Council of Defense.
How could anyone have given such
misinformation?"

"I don't know. I called up the Fuel
Administration, and was told what I
wanted to know was connected with
the publicity department, and received
the answer recorded."

"Can you tell us who answered
you?"

"No."

"You make it seem as if the Stand-
ard Oil Company were running the Ad-
ministration," said Mr. Beecher.

"I did not say so."

"No, but the man in the street read-
ing that the Petroleum War Service
Committee was at 26 Broadway Oil Com-
pany, would draw that inference."

"Haven't they the same address?"

"Yes, but the Fuel Administration is
not the tail of the Standard Oil kite.
It is quite the other way; the Standard
Oil Company is only a small piece of
the tail."

Mr. Requa then explained, at the
writer's request, just what the rela-
tionships were between the Fuel Ad-
ministration's oil division, the Petrol-
um War Service Committee and the
Standard Oil Company. It seems that,
after all, this committee had had
nothing to do with the Council of Na-
tional Defense, it having been formed
in those early days of the war when
so many big business men organized com-
mittees to represent their interests
and serve the government for a dol-
lar a year.

"But when the oil division of the
Fuel Administration was organized,
why was it necessary to continue this
committee?" Mr. Requa was asked.

"It was continued at my request,"
he replied. "You see the oil business
is such a tremendous one that we
could not get men enough here to
look after it."

"So the Petroleum War Service
Committee does that?"

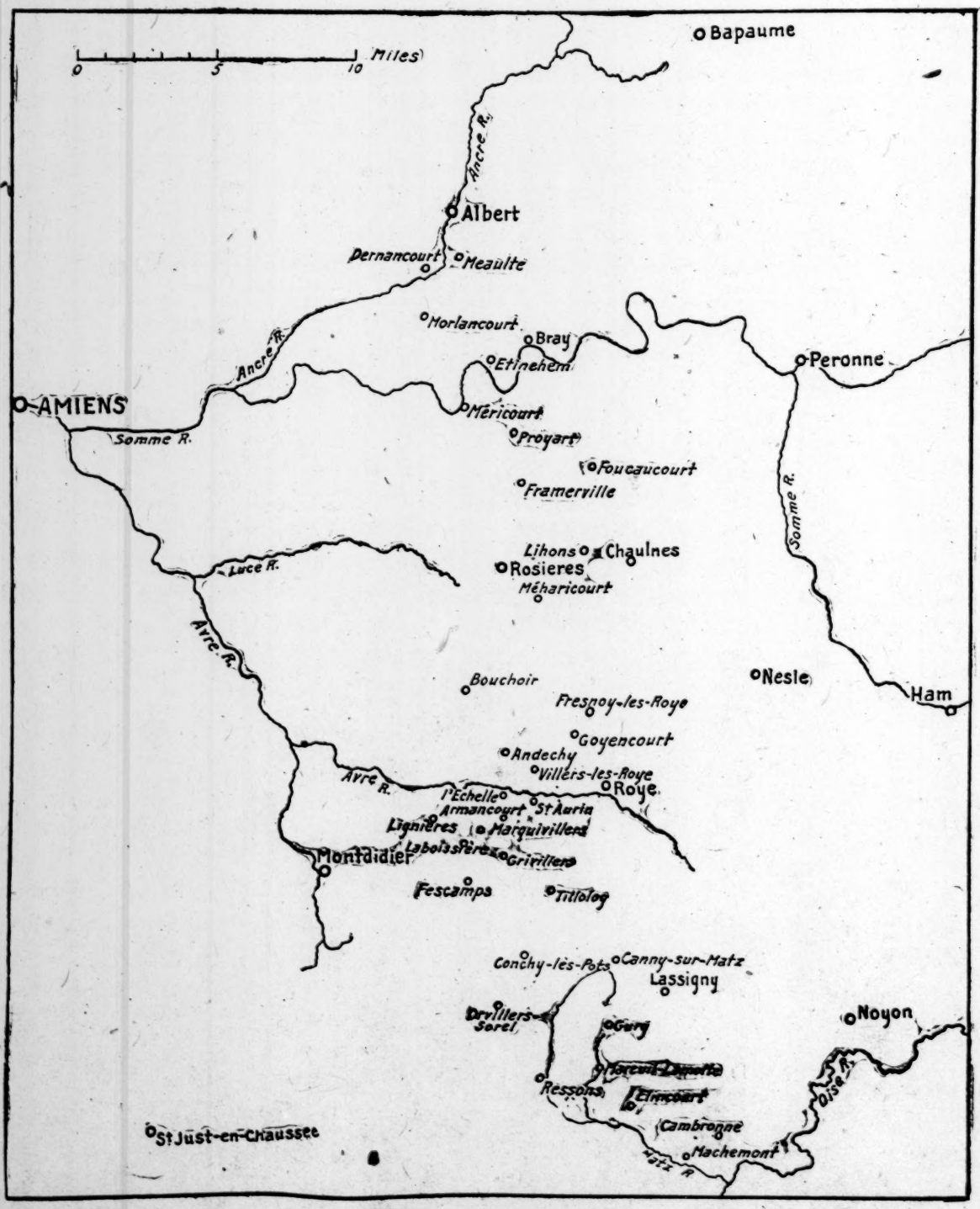
"Yes, the part of it that we would
not be able to attend to here. The oil
business has so many phases."

"And Mr. Bedford, the president of
the Standard Oil Company, is its
chairman?"

"Yes, but there are representatives
of all the oil companies, including the
independents, 37 of them on this com-
mittee. There are no secrets in the
oil business any more. The Standard
Oil Company has manifested the
greatest desire to help us, and does
just what we tell them to do. We are
to protect the smaller people who
need it."

"And the Standard Oil Company has
no advantages?"

"I will tell you just how it stands.
You see the map there. Almost all
the oil has to go to the Atlantic sea-
board, and that is where the Standard
Oil Company has its refineries and
other facilities. Naturally they have
an advantage over the people who



Battle area immediately north and south of the Somme

Continued success is attending the offensive under Sir Douglas Haig, the allied forces driving the Germans from
several villages between Albert and Lassigny

have no such facilities. We have to utilize this machinery. It is to the advantage of the government to do this."

The production manager here inquired: "Don't you think that at this time it is our duty to make everything harmonious and not to appeal to old prejudices?"

The writer replied that his conception of his duty was to tell the truth and to do what would help the government most in its efforts to win this war. "If it is agreeable, so much the better, but if it has to be disagreeable it is no less a duty to say it."

"Have you read my address recently delivered in Oklahoma?" asked Mr. Requa.

"No."

"Well, I want you to read this part of it. It explains why I am here, neglecting my own business."

The part of the address that Mr. Requa wanted reproduced follows: "This war cannot be won without the products of petroleum, and I can conceive of no prouder position in the ranks of national defense than that occupied by this great industry which supplies the lubricants for the machinery of our national industrial life, the fuel for our great battleships and for our fleets of warships, which latter, I believe, in the last analysis, will be the deciding factor in our victory."

"No industry has been more completely or more effectively organized for war work. The National Petroleum War Service Committee has made possible results that could be reached in no other way. Stabilized prices for the Allies have been agreed to, the orders allocated among the industry with an agreement that the smaller refiners may have more than their proportion if they want it, and an agreement on the other hand, by the larger companies that the quantity will be forthcoming as needed. The national committee and the sub-committees are preeminently volunteer organizations, formed for the purpose of placing for war needs most completely and efficiently, at government command, the combined resources and activities of the petroleum industry."

"It has an important function to perform in the matter of fair prices. The knowledge of its members, freely given to the government for the asking, is of great value. The national committee and subcommittees deserve, I am sure, the confidence, not only of the industry, but of the Fuel Administration as well. I shall expect that in all vexatious problems, disputes, and trade adjustments, the industry will endeavor to govern itself and reach a satisfactory agreement, independently or with the aid of local committees, appealing to Washington as a last resort."

Cause of Advance

Head of Oil Division Says Freight Rate Is to Blame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The price of gasoline to the wholesalers was put up one-half cent on the gallon, by permission of the Fuel Administration, it is explained by the head of the oil division, in order to help out the small dealers who could not stand up against the increase in freight rates. The Standard Oil Company, which could afford to pay its freight rates and did not need the increase of price, of course could not be prevented from taking it. The only way to remedy that situation, in the opinion of M. H. Requa, head of the oil division, is by taxation.

It is explained that the oil business is a peculiar one. It is not only basically important to all the activities of the government and to other industries, but its manner of production and distribution makes it difficult to manage. Crude oil, for example, has to be commanded a good price to stimulate production. It has had six advances since January mounting from \$1.50 to \$2.25. An official concerned with production pointed out that men took great chances in seeking oil. It was a business that appealed to speculators and adventurers. A man would not take a chance of losing unless he was lured by a chance of making big money. If he was, therefore, the price must be made attractive.

While production is of the first importance, conservation has a big place in insuring the country enough gasoline for all its needs. A conservation campaign is therefore to be undertaken by the oil division of the Fuel Administration, and posters are to be sent broadcast to service stations and other likely places warning motorists to stop the motor when the car is not moving, to look out for evaporation and leakage and spilling at tanks.

PEACE OFFENSIVE STARTED AT MUNICH

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A new "peace offensive" has been started at Munich, according to the Berliner Tageblatt. Prof. F. L. Quidde of Vienna, Prof. Heinrich Lammasch of Budapest and Bishop Frankel of the Roman Catholic church in Hungary, are identified with the movement. They have requested the general secretary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Christiania to suggest to the Inter-Parliamentary groups of the belligerent countries that three representatives be appointed by a secret ballot from each belligerent for the purpose of exchanging views on peace proposals.

Professors Quidde, Lammasch and Bishop Frankel have all been identified with peace movements during the last two years. In March Professor Quidde was reported to have made a peace offer in behalf of Germany for transmission to President Wilson. This report was denied and Professor Quidde was repudiated in German Government circles at Berlin.

BOLSHEVIKI ADMIT HELPLESS POSITION OF ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from page one)

mediately publish orders naturally resulting from the above program.

"It relies for support on all classes which treasure the above objects."

"In particular it expects to defend the North with the friendly assistance to Russia of governments and peoples of England, America, France and others. It also counts on allied assistance against starvation and financial difficulties."

"It is convinced that Russia's and the Allies' interests in the struggle against the foreign enemy are one and the same."

"It knows that the allied troops come not to interfere with internal affairs and their arrival is not against the desires of the local population. Therefore, the Supreme Government greets the allied forces entering the North to wage the contest against the common enemy and summons the entire population to greet them gladly and assist by every possible means."

"The Supreme Government proclaims the above, and calls upon the people to maintain calm, order and pursue its labors."

(Signed) "Members Supreme Government Northern Territory."

"Tchoukoff, member of the Constituent Assembly from Vyatka Province; Ivanoff, member of the Constituent Assembly from Archangel; (omission) member of the Constituent Assembly from Volodga; Goukotsky, member of the Constituent Assembly from Novgorod; Martushin, member of the Constituent Assembly from Kazan; Dyeduhenko, member of the Constituent Assembly from Samara; Likhatch, member of the Constituent Assembly from (omission); Zuboff, assistant mayor of the city of Volodga; Startsev, vice-president of the Archangel City Duma."

Bolshevik Leaders Flee

Reports That Lenine Government Will Move to Kronstadt

LONDON, England (Monday)—Nikolai Lenine and his chief assistant, Leon Trotsky, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Bolshevik government will shortly leave Moscow for Kronstadt, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states today. Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotsky have already reached there the newspaper adds.

Officers and counter-revolutionists who are under imprisonment will also be taken to Kronstadt, according to this plan.

German Embassy Leaves

Dr. Helfferich States That His Staff Will Move to Pskov

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Dr. Helfferich, the German Ambassador to Russia, has informed the Soviet Government that he will move the embassy from Moscow to Pskov because he fears for the personal safety of his staff. This action, it is added, was decided upon because of a proclamation of the Social Revolutionists that they were about to begin a reign of terror in Moscow. Pskov was selected because conditions at Petrograd are almost as bad as at Moscow.

Russia Demands Food

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, (Sunday)—A Kiev message via Berlin states that at a meeting of the Russo-Ukrainian peace conference, the Russian delegates demanded delivery this month of 2,000,000 pounds of grain, an equal quantity of sugar, and 1,000,000 pounds of meat, in exchange for deliveries of cloth, yarns, naphtha oil, and so on, to the Ukraine. Failing this, they stated they would propose the dissolution of the Commission for the Exchange of Commodities, and the transference of negotiations to Moscow.

Gen. Horvath's Demands

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—General Horvath, self-styled head of the new All-Russian Government, declares that nothing less than 150,000 allied troops will be required to prevent Germany from obtaining control of the food resources of Siberia and Mongolia. He declares that a large body of Tzcho-Slovaks is in straits at Irkutsk, being surrounded by Bolshevik and Magyar troops and without a chance for immediate relief.

British in Siberia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The War Office announced today that the British troops which landed at Vladivostok, have proceeded to the front, where they were enthusiastically received by the Tzcho-Slovak forces with whom they will cooperate.

TELEGRAPHERS GIVEN INCREASE IN WAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An increase of 10 per cent in wages to all employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company belonging to the association recently organized by the company was announced on Monday. The increase, retroactive and dated from July 1, applies to about 45,000 workers. It will

mean an additional outlay of \$3,000,000 exclusive of bonuses and commissions already allowed other employees, who will not share in the increase.

A joint investigation is to be made by the company and its employees along the lines followed by the Railroad Wage Commission as to what would be involved by applying that commission's findings to the salaries of telegraph workers. The 10 per cent increase, therefore, according to Vice-President Atkins, is a tentative working basis only and may be increased or lowered as a result of the joint inquiry.

PRUSSIAN DECISION RESENTED BY JEWS

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—Announcement of the decision of the Prussian Foreign Minister that Jewish laborers shall not be admitted to Germany from the East, has caused great resentment in all Jewish circles, according to the Jewish correspondence bureau, especially in Austria. The Vienna Morgen Zeitung, a Jewish paper, says that this decision is of far-reaching importance to the Austrian Jews. It adds:

"The Jews were supporters of the Austro-German Alliance, but must now alter their opinion regarding Austria's foreign policy. Germany does not permit Jews to cross her eastern frontier. Russia, on the other hand, has abolished all laws placing limitations on Jews. It is clear which side enlists our sympathy. Germany is the only European state which wishes to drive out Jews."

RAINCOAT MEN AND FIRMS INDICTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twelve indictments, charging 19 individuals and two firms operating factories here with furnishing defective army raincoats to the government, were returned in the Federal Court on Monday. Several of the persons accused are under previous indictments alleging payments of commissions to federal officials who are said to have aided them in obtaining contracts. The sabotage law classes willfully defective work on war materials as obstruction of the nation's military preparations, and conviction carries a fine of \$10,000 or a maximum prison sentence of 30 years.

GRAIN HANDLING IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—For the first time, a thorough tryout of the bulk system of grain handling is to be made in the Pacific Northwest this year.

The sacking system, in vogue since the inception of the grain industry, has been practically displaced. Increased economy and speed are ends expected to be attained by the change in method.

Twenty-five new grain elevators have been built at various shipping centers in eastern Oregon and Washington. In bulk handling the grain is run into trucks or wagon boxes at the threshing, hauled to the elevator, dumped and carried through chutes to the bins. It is then ready to be loaded on the cars.

In Portland a new municipal grain elevator, now in course of construction, will ultimately handle the greater part of the grain shipped here, but it will not be ready in time to take care of all of this year's crop. It is expected, however, that the municipal plant will be ready in time to handle fall-threshed grain.

Prevention of congestion of grain cars on Northwest sidetracks is a problem to the solving of which traffic officials of the railroads are giving attention.

IMPOUNDING OF CARS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Chief of Police Grasset, in a letter to Mayor Church, suggests the impounding of motor cars for excessive speeding, as he finds that the imposition of fines is not sufficient to induce observance of the regulations governing the rules of the road. "The imposition of fines," he said, "is not sufficient to make people careful, but if their motor cars were impounded for a time they would hesitate to run risks." "If these reckless motorists come before me," said Police Magistrate Denison, "I will send them to jail with the greatest of pleasure." Police Court records show that during the month of July 594 drivers were prosecuted for reckless driving in Toronto.

BONFIRE IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Champ de Mars, Montreal's famous parade ground, was the scene of a picturesque ceremony when 33 machines of chance, worth \$10,000, seized by the police in recent raids, were publicly burned by order of the new Director of Public Safety, Joseph Tremblay. This was done as a pledge that the authorities are determined to wage relentless warfare against all who endeavor to profit by the exploitation of such apparatus. The Mayor, many civic officials and hundreds of spectators witnessed the bonfire. Fortune wheels, slot machines, roulette wheels, gum machines, burned together. It took 35 minutes to reduce them to ashes.

PERSONAL BAGGAGE RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Collectors of customs are now authorized to permit the exportation of personal baggage accompanying a passenger, the War Trade Board announced today.

IRISH UNIONISTS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Message Intended as Reply to Anti-Conscriptionists Presented to Mr. W. Hines Page

LONDON, England (Sunday)—An address to President Wilson, intended as a reply to the message sent him by the Dublin Mansion House anti-conscription conference, early in July, has been presented to the American Embassy. The address is signed by Sir Edward Carson, head of the war aims committee and leader of the Irish Unionist Party; the Lord Mayor of Belfast, the president of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce and the heads of various Ulster organizations.

"At a time when all the free democracies of the world have accepted the burden of conscription as the only alternative to the destruction of free institution and international justice," the address says, "it is easily intelligible that those who maintain Ireland's right to solitary and privileged exemption from the same obligation should betray their consciousness that an apology is required to enable them to escape condemnation at the bar of civilized and especially American opinion."

The address goes on to say it is important that the President and the American people be assured that the document is very far from representing the unanimous opinion of Irishmen. The minority in Ireland, comprising from one-fourth to one-third of the population, it declares, dissent emphatically from the views of John Dillon, chairman of the Nationalist Party and his associates, and has a keen sense of shame that the country has not submitted to equality of sacrifice. It says that almost every assertion of the Dublin message was a distortion or misrepresentation of historical facts.

Ulster men, forming the chief industrial community, are as devoted to democratic freedom as their forefathers, who supported the American war for independence, the statement continues, and it argues that the experience of a century has convinced them that the Irish people could not enjoy more complete liberty than under the present union with Great Britain. It denies that Ireland's political status is any parallel of small nations oppressed by alien rule and says Home Rule would have been settled in 1916 if the Nationalists had not opposed self-determination for Ulster.

"Most of the active opponents of conscription are men who twice were detected during the war in treasonable traffic with the enemy," the message declares. "Their most powerful support has been the ecclesiastical, who have not scrupled to employ the weapons of spiritual terrorism; which elsewhere in the civilized world have fallen out of political use since the Middle Ages."

The message ends with an expression of regret that the Nationalists refuse to lay aside domestic disputes to put forth the whole strength of the country against Germany.

A dispatch from Dublin, under date of July 3, said that the Mansion House anti-conscription conference had given out the text of its message sent to President Wilson through Ambassador Page in London. The document recounted many grievances of the conferees concerning alleged British misgovernment in Ireland. It asked sympathetic judgment from the United States at a time when Great Britain, it was declared, threatened to crush the Irish people unless they consented to a blood tax, against the protest of their representatives. The document emphasized the allegation that until the year 1900 the privilege of free citizens to bear arms in self-defense had always been refused to the Irish.

SHIPPING DESTROYED OFF NEW ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—In an official statement made public by the Cotton States Official Advisory Marketing Board, following its New Orleans meeting, at which plans were made for the gradual marketing of the 1918 cotton crop, the board gives assurance that with the proper spirit of cooperation the crop can be handled with satisfaction to all concerned. It is pointed out that the amount of the old crop carried over will not be as large as it has been many times in the recent past. The carry-over this year is 4,231,000 bales as against 5,006,000 in 1916 and 7,730,000 in 1915. It is about 300,000 bales larger than in 1917, caused wholly by inability to ship cotton abroad, and not by any lack of demand. The world's stock of cotton is lower than it has been for a long time. The government is urged to provide more tonnage for moving cotton, as well as better railroad facilities for handling the home needs. The board also urges that foreign purchasers be induced to pay for their purchases in advance.

OIL MEN AWAIT ACTION OF CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Development of San Rafael oil fields in Utah depends upon the terms to be contained in the oil leasing bill which is now before Congress, according to the views expressed here.

Local oil operators agree that if the bill provides that an individual or corporation may take up only from 100 up to 5000 acres, it will avail but little. They state that before any great development is witnessed in the region the bill will have to give rights for the acquisition by any individual or firm of considerable acreage.

They further declare that if facilities for the acquisition of acreage to a large extent are given, large corporations will proceed with development work, practically at once.

At present, the government has reserved to its right a great acreage, realizing the importance of utilizing the oil and developing more for the needs of the navy, it is said. The San Rafael oil fields cover an area of about 30 by 40 miles in Emery, Wayne and Garfield counties, Utah.

EMERGENCY FLEET FORCES REORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Readjustment of the organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was announced Monday by Director-General Schwab, the purpose being "to outline more specifically the duties of its assistants."

Charles Piez was named general manager, which title he resigned to retain that of vice-president in charge of construction when Mr. Schwab be-

came Director-General. Howard Conoley was named vice-president in charge of administration, subject to the managerial direction of Mr. Piez. J. L. Ackerson was made executive assistant to Mr. Schwab in charge of shipyard plants' supply, wood and steel ship construction, passenger transportation, housing, plant protection, and planning.

Since Mr. Schwab's appointment, Mr. Piez has continued in charge of office details. His appointment as general manager, the announcement says, "merely recognizes a condition that has existed."

MR. HEARST ADMITS BEING BOLO'S HOST

Replying to Attorney-General Lewis, He Says von Bernstorff May Have Been His Guest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Merton E. Lewis, State Attorney-General, whose investigation of the activities of Bolo Pasha in the United States was of service to the French Government in its uncovering of enemy propaganda in France, has announced that by various affidavits he is prepared to show that William Randolph Hearst entertained Bolo Pasha at luncheon, at a theater party and supper, received him at his home, and was entertained by him at a dinner at Sherry's. By other such evidence he shows also that Bolo and the German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff, were received together more than once at the Hearst home, and also that the latter was a frequent guest at the Hearst apartment. These affidavits were obtained from a former doorman at the Riverside Drive house where Mr. Hearst lives, from an elevator boy formerly employed there, from the superintendent of the building, and from a number of taxicab drivers who had conveyed these guests to the Hearst home. These men also identified photographs of the two.

In a signed statement in the New York American, William Randolph Hearst, accusing Attorney-General Lewis of having discovered "another mare's nest," announced that Bolo Pasha had called at his home twice, once to inquire about print paper, and later, on the eve of his departure, to leave a card, this time not seeing the American editor. He announced also that he had met Count von Bernstorff several times, although he did not recollect having met him at his own home, saying that he believed he did come there once to an afternoon tea at which he himself was not present.

"If Mr. Lewis has the slightest scintilla of pertinent or competent evidence against me, reflecting directly or indirectly upon me or upon my papers, let him produce it, and let him act upon it in his official capacity as Attorney-General of New York," he demanded.

WORLD COTTON STOCK HAS FALLEN OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—In an official statement made public by the Cotton States Official Advisory Marketing Board, following its New Orleans meeting, at which plans were made for the gradual marketing of the 1918 cotton crop, the board gives assurance that with the proper spirit of cooperation the crop can be handled with satisfaction to all concerned. It is pointed out that the amount of the old crop carried over will not be as large as it has been many times in the recent past. The carry-over this year is 4,231,000 bales as against 5,006,000 in 1916 and 7,730,000 in 1915. It is about 300,000 bales larger than in 1917, caused wholly by inability to ship cotton abroad, and not by any lack of demand. The world's stock of cotton is lower than it has been for a long time. The government is urged to provide more tonnage for moving cotton, as well as better railroad facilities for handling the home needs. The board also urges that foreign purchasers be induced to pay for their purchases in advance.

NEGRO RED CROSS CHAPTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Perhaps the first and only chapter of the Red Cross among the colored people was organized recently at Tuskegee Institute. At a preliminary meeting at Principal Moton's residence, the following officers were elected: Dr. R. R. Moton, chairman; Mrs. Booker T. Washington, vice-chairman; Warren Logan, treasurer; Mrs. B. B. Walcott, secretary, and Charles H. Gibson, chairman of the finance committee.

Local oil operators agree that if the bill provides that an individual or corporation may take up only from 100 up to 5000 acres, it will avail but little. They state that before any great development is witnessed in the region the bill will have to give rights for the acquisition by any individual or firm of considerable acreage.

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SENTENCES COMMUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Ten conscientious objectors, who were recently tried by court martial at Niagara Camp, and sentenced to life imprisonment, have had their terms commuted to 10 years.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES SCOTLAND

British Premier Appeals to Welsh Miners to Increase the Output of Coal to Help Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CARDIFF, Wales (Sunday)—Speaking at Newport yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George said that when some three or four months ago the Allies were doing badly, what encouraged him more than anything else was his visit to Scotland. Far from seeing depression and discouragement, he had never seen Scotsmen so determined, so united. At church on the Sunday morning, the preacher's text was, "Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome at the last." That represented the spirit of Scotland.

In South Wales, also, the Premier declared he has met no Bolsheviki, although he had heard much talk of pacifism and Bolshevism, and in the fifth year of the war the people were as enthusiastic as in the first. "This," he said in conclusion, "is a world job."

Mr. Lloyd George also took the opportunity of a visit to Newport to appeal to the miners throughout the country, to make every effort to increase the coal output. In doing so, he laid special stress on the needs of France and Italy suffering as they are, from hostile invasion. The executive of the miners' federation has taken a similar line in a strong appeal issued to the men.

DRAFT LIMITS BILL CHANGE DEFEATED

(Continued from page one)

should be brought under some measure of discipline was resented by the representatives of labor as an unwarranted reflection on the patriotism of the American workman. The point, however, is that strikes have continued despite the patriotism of the majority, and any measure of the nature now proposed is not intended as a reflection on the man who is willing to work, but to bring the man who is ever ready to quit work, grievance or no grievance, under control.

In respect to this question of the patriotism of labor, it is an established fact that British labor has supported the war with as much will and enthusiasm as could well be expected. Great Britain, nevertheless, discovered after two years of war, that the government must have some measure of control over the army behind the lines. As a result, in four years of war Great Britain has had less labor trouble than the United States had in the last year. It is well established, in fact, that if Great Britain had had as much labor trouble as the United States has had in the last 14 months, the allied cause would have been brought into serious jeopardy.

On the motion of Senator Reed of Missouri, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate was directed on Monday to issue a call to such members as are absent to be in their seats by Thursday. This call was issued and a quorum will in all probability be present at the next meeting. Senator Chamberlain declared that the man-power bill would be ready to report out on Thursday, and, if a quorum is present, an agreement can be reached by unanimous consent to begin debate on the bill on next Monday. A week will thus be gained, and the probability is that the measure shall have passed the Senate before the date originally set for the reconvening of that body.

As the calendar stands now, the prohibition question has the right of way so that it would be necessary to get unanimous consent to substitute the man-power bill for the prohibition amendment. Meeting a week ahead to take up and dispose of the draft bill obviates the necessity of appealing to the prohibitionists to yield the right of way, a concession which they would be none too anxious to make.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Ten conscientious objectors, who were recently tried by court martial at Niagara Camp, and sentenced to life imprisonment, have had their terms commuted to 10 years.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 14.

Number that have voted against, 1.

(Louisiana voted against on May 23, but reversed its action on Aug. 8.)

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 23.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

MEN MORE EFFICIENT

The following statement, indorsing prohibition, signed by the Humphreys Coal Company, Sunnyside Coal Company, Rock Island Coal & Coke Co., Ash Coal Company, Byer Coal Company, and Lunda Coal & Coke Co., H. M. Crawford & Co., and the Talbot Crawford Coal Company, was sent to Washington from Philippi, W. Va., in June:

"We coal operators of Barbour County, West Virginia, unqualifiedly assert that the effect of prohibition upon labor conditions has been good, men being much more contented, prosperous and efficient since West Virginia has had prohibition than before."

RECEIVERSHIP LEGAL FEE IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In objecting to the payment of large

SEÑOR DATO AND THE ESPIONAGE BILL

Story of Passage of Bill Shows Ministers Refused to Justify Apparently Pro-German Measure in the Spanish Chamber

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of August 12.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—When the new espionage bill introduced by Señor Dato, Foreign Minister, came down to the Chamber from the Senate, where it had been voted unanimously and without discussion, there were some remarkable scenes. In the meantime Señor Dato, outside the Cortes, had been at some pains to defend it against the attitude of marked hostility evinced by the members of the Left, who insisted that it was more a measure for the protection of the Germans engaged in espionage than for the prevention of the latter. Señor Dato pleaded that the new bill would not be a substitute for any existing legislation but would be an amplification, and it armed the government more effectually. It neither changed nor weakened any existing act, it could not influence in any respect the prosecutions now in progress, and every Spaniard preserved and should exercise his right to denounce any espionage proceeding such as those lately revealed.

But El Sol, which is not attached to the Left and takes up no party attitude in Spanish or international affairs, points out that for four years foreign espionage has existed on Spanish soil, and it had never occurred to any government that measures of repression should be taken against it. But by virtue of this bill the espionage would continue and not only continue but have new strength, because it would have the pleasure of knowing that there was no press that could denounce it. It had been said that this new law was a copy of that put forward by the Swiss government, but did it now come to be understood, asks El Sol, that the Swiss laws were models to all other countries, and was it not seen that Switzerland was the country where the most extensive and absolute espionage was practiced in spite of all the law. With the protection of this new government measure the torpedoing and sinking of Spanish ships and the killing of neutral sailors would continue.

In parallel columns El Sol also points out that while any spy who communicates information to the German submarines so that Spanish ships are sunk and Spanish sailors drowned does not escape anything from 500 to 100,000 pesetas, any newspaper that denounces such spies and prevents the sinking of such Spanish ships may be fined something between 500 and 100,000 pesetas, according to the new bill. Again, any spy who facilitates the violation of Spanish territorial waters and sends paid agents to foreign countries to blow up warehouses and factories may be fined to a maximum extent of 20,000 pesetas, but any newspaper preventing such things from being done, contrary as they are to Spanish neutrality, and strives for the maintenance of Spanish dignity against the machinations of foreigners, whether they be German, French, English, or American, may be fined 100,000 pesetas. The second of these two points has evidently reference to the fact that the Spanish police official at Barcelona, Bravo Portillo, has endeavored, it is alleged, to send a spy to England. El Sol characterizes the new measure as a bill "in favor of espionage and against the Spanish press," and that was the attitude of the Left when they went forward to the debate.

At the outset the Bilbao Socialist Deputy, Señor Indalecio Prieto, demanded the withdrawal of the measure, which, he said, would be destruction for the Liberal. If they voted for it, the existing laws were sufficient for the punishment of espionage, and what was the use of pretending to follow the example of Swiss institutions when the situation in that country was so different from that in Spain? He appealed for a public inquiry, and moved a resolution in favor of such a course of procedure. Some lively exchanges then took place, during which the responses of Señor Dato were evidently hesitating. He recognized that the bill affected relations with other countries, but he denied that it offended the sentiments of the democracy. The initiative of the government was justified by the numerous demands that foreign channels addressed to Spain. To this Señor Prieto retorted, "If you wish to make a law of repression why do you not punish the head instead of the arm?" Señor Prieto agreed that the so-called scurrilous part of the press should be censored, but remarked that the ambassadors who paid for the scurrilous statements ought to be punished.

There was a sensation at this bold observation, and the president of the Chamber called Señor Prieto to order, the Deputy exclaiming that the Constitution was being trampled under foot. Señor Dato pleaded again that the bill was not directed against the more intelligent part of the press, and Señor Prieto then declared that the escape of the German submarine from Cadiz had done more harm to Spain than the whole of the press, including the scurrilous part of it. Then Señor Dato said that in this Cadiz matter, the government had made a demand of Germany, and he appealed to the Chamber to reject the proposition of Señor Prieto for an inquiry. On the vote being taken on this point 174 were against the resolution and 26 for it.

There had been much curiosity all along as to the attitude of the Count

de Romanones who now rose to speak. He said: "You know what my difficulties and struggles were when I was president of the Council. Be assured that at that time I should have liked to have had at my disposal a law like that presented to you here today and which is opposed by the extreme Left of the Chamber. The number of diplomatic protests that have been made to us exceeds 400, and it is impossible that this state of things should continue." The Count then referred to the visit that had been made to him by a "certain ambassador," who had asked not for the suppression of the newspapers, but for legal proceedings against them. This was an evident reference to the German Ambassador, in connection with the exposure as to the dealings of the embassy with anarchists, and the Socialists interrupted the speaker with cries that that ambassador should have been expelled because his proceeding was an intolerable insolence. The Count de Romanones continued: "You know my political past, you know what attacks have been hurled against me; believe me that when I gave my full and entire adhesion to this bill prepared by Señor Dato I was not thinking of dispensing with any of my ideals as Liberal chief."

There was great excitement when this sitting was suspended. The part of the Chamber reserved for the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries had been crowded with representatives of the Central Empires. The Socialist and advanced Liberal deputies went out declaring that they would exert every effort to prevent the passage of the bill, while on the other hand, there were rumors that the government would propose that for the remainder of the discussion upon it there should be secret sessions so that the deputies could be given information in the possession of the government that had led them to bring this bill forward hurriedly and which demanded its immediate passage into law.

The next sitting was again an exciting one and lasted far into the night. The Premier, Señor Maura, rose to support the bill, stating that for four years there had been a gradual and certain progression in a state of things injurious to the country, and it was now necessary that it should be remedied. "We govern," he said, "by a majority, and we present to the Chamber a bill we need. If we are wrong dismiss us, and find another government. I will not discuss the bill on arguments that some of you would like to draw me into. Your vote will signify whether you maintain your confidence in the government or withdraw it." Señor Burell, a former minister, who had associated himself with the protests of the Left in this matter, rose to answer Señor Maura, saying that to give confidence to this government in regard to this measure would be to give it to succeeding governments, since the present one was not eternal and the bill it passed would remain. He asked Señor Maura if he could answer for the way in which the bill would be administered, to which the Premier responded, "You should think only of the present."

The debate was carried on with much excitement and there were frequent scenes. There was a disturbance in the press gallery, and the President of the Chamber threatened to have it cleared. Crowds gathered outside the Parliament building at about one o'clock in the morning and the police had to use force to clear them. Señor Dato again spoke in favor of the bill, and Señor Cambó, the Regionalist Minister, who had been expected in some quarters to dissent from it, made a speech in which he said that Spain had to be saved and the government was going to save it, notwithstanding any amount of opposition from the Left. The debate was suddenly shut down at three o'clock in the morning by a new Parliamentary law which in order to prevent obstruction, authorized the closing of discussion on a bill and its adoption when it was considered that debate was exhausted. The government put this by-law into force and proceeded to take a vote on the measure. At this stage the Socialists and all who were opposed to the bill left the Chamber as a protest, and the bill was then carried.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

IRISH UNIONISTS AND HOME RULE

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Southern Unionist Committee at a recent meeting in Dublin unanimously passed the following resolution: "That this meeting of the Southern Unionist Committee affirms its adherence to the maintenance intact of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and its determination to oppose any form of Home Rule for Ireland, whether federal or otherwise, as being a serious danger to the integrity of the United Kingdom and the Empire, and that at the next meeting of the Irish Unionist Alliance a resolution be proposed embodying this declaration."

SLAV SOLIDARITY DECLARED AT FETE

Old Obstacles to Unity Have Disappeared According to Speakers of Slav Nationalities in Prague Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Czech Press Bureau LONDON, England.—The Czechs have always clearly seen that one of the chief reasons for the ability of the German-Magyar minority in Austria-Hungary to rule over the Slav majority is the lack of cooperation amongst the subject peoples. Already before the war the Czechs were pioneers of Slav solidarity and reciprocity, wrongly called Pan-Slavism. Thanks to their geographical position, they have no conflicting claims with any other nations except the Germans and the Magyars who are their only enemies.

In these efforts the Czechs encountered serious obstacles. In the case of some of their Slav friends it was lack of internal unity that prevented cooperation. In other cases it was the quarrels artificially fomented by Austria between her subject nations, notably between the Poles and Ruthenes and between the Jugo-Slavs and Italians. Finally, the Poles lacked a definite international orientation. They were justly skeptical of Slav solidarity seeing that they were oppressed by a government which claimed to represent a great Slav nation.

All these obstacles, however, have now by one disappeared as the war has gone on. All the subject peoples of Central Europe saw that they all were persecuted and driven to the slaughter by the same enemy of Berlin, Vienna and Budapest. The oppressed races found at last that they have common aspirations and interests, and the collapse of Russia today makes even the Poles realize where their real enemies are, and that the Polish people may today have only one orientation: against the Central Powers. It is an inspiring sign that even some Polish "Real" politicians begin to realize that Austria is doomed and that it is bad politics to count upon Vienna, to say nothing of Berlin.

Perhaps the most important manifestation of the growing solidarity among the oppressed peoples of Central Europe was the Prague manifestation this year in celebration of the National Theater jubilee which was a direct repercussion of the Rome conference and the full details of which are now to hand. The demonstrations assumed a preeminently political character, especially in view of the attendance of the distinguished guests from all parts of the Southern Slav territories and from the Poles, Rumanians and Italians as well. The Russians, although invited, could not take part, because of the obstacles placed in the way by the Austrian Government.

At the meeting arranged in honor of the Slav guests, Dr. Kramarz declared that "the Czech nation is stronger today than ever before," and, as already reported, the Jugo-Slav Deputy Radic thanked the Czechs in the name of the Jugo-Slavs, for their display of unity and solidarity, while the Polish Deputy Moraczewski expressed his thanks not only for the welcome accorded to the Poles in Prague, but also for the proclamation of the watchword: "For Your Liberty and Ours!" The speeches delivered at the main celebrations in the Bohemian Museum were of such significance and are sure to prove of such international importance in the near future, as to warrant the reproduction of the chief passages in them at last.

The first speaker, Dr. Kramarz, said in part: "You will find no despondency in Bohemia, but only firm determination not only to defend to the last the integrity of our kingdom, but also to achieve the unity of the whole Czech-Slovak nation. We firmly believe in the ultimate victory of the rights of nations to liberty and self-determination. . . . We do not want to remain within the limits prescribed for us by Vienna; we want to be entire masters of our national life as a whole. We need no guardians for we are able to stand firm on our own feet, and to follow the ideals of liberty and justice."

"It is not a question of politics or of political power," it is simply that we do not want to see the strong branch of our nation perish under a brutal oppressor. It is clear to us also that we must first of all lay the foundations; that is, we must organize unity of thought and aspiration, and of intellectual life throughout the three Bohemian crownlands, and in Slovakia. That does not depend on any circumstances outside our scope; it depends entirely upon ourselves, upon our will. We must show that we are worthy of liberty and of the great future for which we are striving. Not even the greatest external danger can destroy our nation, if it does not destroy itself."

"Just as 50 years ago, our whole nation is united today in everything which affects its interests as a whole. Everywhere where national questions are at stake, we work in unison without distinctions of any kind. We all want the political independence of our nation, full freedom for our cultural and economic life, and we all adhere to that which is the common property of the nation. The whole nation is taking part in today's celebrations, thereby manifesting its hopes, its faith in the realization of our common aspirations for independence. Nobody knows who will win in this struggle, but he who wins will not win permanently unless this victory is associated with the victory of the idea of justice, which is the only hope of millions of sorrowing hearts today."

When Dr. Kramarz had concluded, the Czech author, Mr. Jirasek, traced

the history of the National Theater during the past 50 years, and remarked in conclusion: "Fifty years ago we welcomed delegates from all our brother Slavs. Today they have again come to us despite the obstacles placed in their way by the war. The expression of their devotion fills us with joy and gratitude. Our Slav guests will be able to convince themselves in their turn of our untrifling love and devotion. And to our brother Slovaks who still are suffering in silence we say as before: 'We are yours and you are ours, and the Czech nation will never let you perish.' We believe and respect the words of Rurban that the day of liberty is dawning also upon Slovakia. Today, just as 50 years ago, our nation is united without party distinction. We form a single front, and follow a single policy. We all demand our natural and historical rights, and, strengthened by the cooperation of the Jugo-Slavs, we firmly believe that, as we succeeded in erecting our National Theater, so shall we also obtain our rights so as to be able to rejoice with the song of a full and free life."

When the enthusiasm which followed Mr. Jirasek's speech subsided, the great Slovak poet, Mr. Hviezdoslav, conveyed greetings from that branch of the Czech-Slovak nation which resides in Hungary, and assured the assembly that on his return he would spread everywhere the news of the enthusiasm animating the Czechs so as to cheer his sorely tried fellow-countrymen in Hungary.

Professor Kasprovicz from Lemberg, who followed, declared in the name of the Poles: "We are united, not only by Slav affinity but by our united will, and we can reach the goal by cooperation, and by joint efforts." He was enthusiastically applauded, and there were cries of "Jeszcze Polska niegynęła" (Poland has not perished yet). When the chairman announced that the next speaker was to be the Irredentist deputy, Signor Conci, another storm of applause and cries of "E viva" burst out. Signor Conci brought greetings from "one oppressed nation to another," and subsequently Dr. Tavar, representing the Slovenes, declared: "We Jugo-Slavs feel deeply how much Czech culture is helping us and how great is its influence upon us. We are the most faithful allies of our brother Czechs, and at the same time their assiduous and, I dare say, very gifted pupils. At a moment when they want to build over us a German bridge to the Slav Adriatic, we come to you as your allies. We shall fall if you fall, but our victory is certain."

Two other Jugo-Slav leaders, Dr. Sprulje, Mayor of Agram, for the Croats, and Mr. V. Sola, president of the Bosnian Sabor, for the Serbs, expressed similar sentiments, and after a speech from the Czech author, Mr. Krolek, Mr. Stanek, president of the Bohemian Parliamentary Union, concluded the meeting with an expression of thanks from the Czechs for the way in which their friends had rallied round them, and declared that in such circumstances every attempt to divide the oppressed nations into small groups and then suppress them was bound to fail, just as all attempts to deprive nations of their liberty would fail.

Demonstrations subsequently took place in the streets of Prague, where the people loudly cheered Professor Masaryk and the Entente, and on the same day the Socialists held a meeting in which prominent Polish and Jugo-Slav Socialists took part. Mr. Moraczewski, the Polish Socialist Deputy from Cracow, who spoke, declared that "the Poles, like the Czechs, are fighting for the self-determination of nations," while Mr. Kristan, speaking for the Slovene workers, emphasized the idea of Jugo-Slav unity. The spokesman of Social Democrats of Bosnia, Mr. Smitran, hailed the Czech-Jugo-Slav understanding, and said that although living under intolerable conditions, his nation hoped for deliverance, and like the Czech-Slovak nation, demanded liberty and independence. After the Polish delegate, Mr. Stanek, the leaders of the two Czech Socialist parties, Dr. Soukup and Mr. Klotac, delivered long speeches in which they emphasized the solidarity of the three Western Slav nations, the Poles, the Czech-Slovaks, and the Jugo-Slavs, and the identical nature of their claims for liberty and independence. The manifestation concluded with the singing of the Czech national anthem.

On the following day, fresh manifestations were held in Prague and the meeting described by the Czech press as the congress of oppressed nations of Austria-Hungary took place, and provided the occasion for the unanimous adoption of the resolution in which the representatives of the Czech-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians and Italians, as well as those of the section of the Poles represented, expressed their common desire for full liberty and independence and declared in favor of a universal League of Nations, endowed with the necessary powers.

TRADE BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Czech Press Bureau LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. C. A. Russell, K. C., to be an additional member of the committee appointed to examine all applications for licenses under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, and to report to the Board of Trade thereon. The president of the Board of Trade has also appointed the following gentlemen to be a committee to hear applications under Rule 6 of the non-ferrous metal rules, 1918, made by the Board of Trade under Section 6 of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918: Sir Dudley Stewart-Smith, K. C., (chairman); Mr. C. A. Russell, K. C.; Sir Harold Elveston M. P.; Mr. M. J. Mackinder M. P.; Sir Ernest Hiley K. B. E. (Federation of British Industries); and Mr. Edward Manville (Association of Chambers of Commerce). The secretary to the committee is Mr. C. Roland Woods, Board of Trade, Gwydder House, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1.

REGIONAL IDEA IN RECONSTRUCTION

Scheme Is Urged Whereby British Isles Would Be Replanned for the Purposes of Local Government With Region as Unit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An interesting development at the moment in the vast field of social reconstruction, which points to distinct progress, is the desire which is shown on all sides for local devolution from the administrative central government. To some this may seem a mistake, while to others it will appear as the expression of an innate belief in liberty of self-government, in a wider representation of different points of view and a progressive reaction against the mechanical tendencies into which a highly centralized officialism inevitably tends to fall.

Yet, side by side with the desire for local government, is that demand for surveying the country as a whole for the purpose of regional planning which points to the rapid passing away of the merely self-sufficient parochial outlook. It sounds at first, perhaps, too ambitious to speak of a survey of a whole country, but when once the idea is grasped that the development of one part of a country affects the other in such important matters as those of roads, water supply, and so on, the work of the newer school of civic enthusiasts is better appreciated.

In England, when first the County Council Bill was made law in 1888, it was regarded as a very dangerous measure, almost a threat to the respected sources of authority in London and to the local magistrates and justices who for so long had reigned supreme. It has since proved itself to have offered fine educational opportunities in self-government to all classes, while the controlling government department has acted as guide and counselor to its numerous offspring in the country localities and boroughs, the latter much more numerous now than when the original act was passed. The standard of housing and of general sanitation went ahead, as soon as the act was understood, education became of general interest, and ordinary men were able to qualify for political work through their first experiences in local government.

Difficulties, however, have undoubtedly cropped up in various ways. In the first place, the work of the central executive has grown to overwhelming proportions, and in the second experience has so far educated the inhabitants of rural areas and provincial towns that they have developed their own ideas and possibilities to a degree that renders the official restrictions irksome, and the necessities peculiar to local differences, geographical and industrial, are not always known to nor appreciated by a central control remote from the locality.

The demand, therefore, for a complete replanning of the British Isles, which is so much discussed today, has various reasons behind it. It really marks a further stage of progress. Just as garden cities and town-planning have linked up into a scheme the haphazard building of former days, and the modern architect has broken the monotony of these masses of ugliness that we can see in the characteristic streets of the ordinary industrial town, so it comes that the isolated progress of this or that village or town is no longer sufficient in itself, and it is seen that its relation to other villages and towns in the same area is of equal importance.

An interesting article appeared recently in the Town Planning Review, by Lionel B. Budden, in which he put forward a plea for a regional and civic planning act which would coordinate into one authority the Local Government Board, the traffic branch of the Board of Trade, and the Road Board. Originating commissions would be set up whose business it would be to produce schemes for regional development and to set the machinery of the act in motion where necessary. "All the functional elements of a city are interdependent," says the writer; "they cannot be considered separately and without reference to each other. What is true of the relation existing between the elements of a city is also true of the relation of the city to the hinterland and to other cities."

He goes on to ask for the appointment of a supreme commission to undertake a broad survey of Great Britain and its subdivision for purposes of survey and treatment into main regions or provinces, the extent and character of each being determined by the grouping of such related elements as, properly developed, would tend to form a natural unity. Wales would be a single area. Scotland would have three divisions, and England seven main regions; these are shown on a map drawn approximately on lines laid down by Harold Peake. It is easy to see that if this were done a new and important link in the chain of local

government would be forged. The county councils would form groups under the regional council, who would have large administrative powers, and they, in their turn, would be in touch with the government department. By this means the work of the latter would be minimized; and cohesion in all the branches of local development would result in many satisfactory ways.

"Housing," writes Lionel Budden, "cannot be considered apart from communication," and later, "No steps are being taken—nor under the present legal disabilities can they be taken—by the Local Government Board to see that the houses will be efficiently distributed and arranged."

It should, however, be remembered that the Local Government Board did invite an inspection of plans when the recent circular was given out, but it will be a great pity if the vast amount of knowledge now at hand should not be used so as to insure the very best possible results for the reconstructive work to be carried out after the war. Lionel Budden goes so far as to imply that regional design would be a splendid means by which to commemorate the war. In any case, a more enlarged view of a countryside, the lifting of the vision so that it includes a region with its attendant villages and small towns, rather than the limited horizon of a single village, has in it a great promise.

If, as is foreshadowed, there is to be a great development of agricultural life, the replanning of villages will require a more detached judgment than is afforded by isolated opinion. To decide which village shall be enlarged and which not, to take into consideration the provision of arterial roads, the development of local industries and crafts, and to afford them proper accommodation is the work of experts; and those who see farthest in these matters realize that, as was indicated in the White Paper issued by the Reconstruction Housing panel, it is in the interests of efficiency to have commissions appointed over large areas who will link up all points of housing, and so forth, if anything like a coherent plan is to be set in action through the country.

But other questions are closely allied: the distribution of population, the proportion of food cultivation to the population, transport, water, education—ranging from the local elementary and secondary school to the regional university and technical colleges—all these are co-equal in importance. The next stage of progress will be marked by the breaking up of the country into provinces, each determined as nearly as possible by its natural features and developments, each containing its own administrative government, but subject naturally to the standard set by a central government executive.

The plan, if it had nothing else to commend it, would add immensely to the enlightenment of each area. In a very large city, where interests and enthusiasms abound, it is not easy to find work for the many capable of social work, while much that is inspiring and artistic never comes to the surface. In an area of the size of Wales, community of interests is far more easy to accomplish than it is in a larger area, and the consequence is that ideas spread more rapidly and aims are more readily achieved, while, as regards the education of the average citizen in all things pertaining to the pleasant paths of corporate life, the division of a country into regions or provinces affords a width of view and a sense of responsibility that is in the highest degree important. In the large field action is disconnected, and in the very small unit it is narrowed and cramped, while the province or region seems to be the desirable division from every standpoint, particularly from that of corporate movement, toward which society seems happily to be more disposed.

JITNEY LINES DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The end of the jitney bus in Minneapolis has been accomplished through an agreement entered into between the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and the City Council, which provides for the buying of all the busses and bus lines by the street railway corporation. Bus lines which run on streets where there is car service will be discontinued, and only those kept up which serve parts of the city not reached by the trolley cars. The council agreed to license no more jitney bus lines.

BAPTISTS FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ga.—At the close of its recent session, the Columbus Baptist Association went on record as favoring national prohibition as a war measure.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 199)
Stars and Stripes for Peace
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been much interested in the letters published in The Christian Science Monitor. I have been thinking for some time of bringing one matter to The Monitor which may seem small in comparison to the coal question, the war, and many other matters. But I do not wish any American citizen or any world citizen to have a wrong impression of the Stars and Stripes. That subject has been beautifully treated both in The Monitor and in the Christian Science Sentinel, and yet I have heard an American citizen say she objected to seeing the American flag on a building where Christian Science services were held because it (the flag) meant war.

It would seem as though a bright American woman would know that the Stars and Stripes stands for the opposite of war, that it never means war, though it is carried and cherished and protected by professional or specially trained men of war. May there not be many people who are always reminded of war (at the present time) by the sight of the American flag, who do not realize that it really means Peace, liberty, unity, prosperity, spiritual ideas and their demonstration? If The Monitor sees fit to bring this subject before the public and correct the erroneous impression, it would be very gratifying to at least one devoted reader of the paper.

(Signed) MARY A. DAGGETT,
Cambridge, Mass., July 31, 1918.

LORD BUXTON'S AFRICAN TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—Lord Buxton is returning to the South African Union after a visit to Rhodesia with Lady Buxton. They met the settlers in Northern Rhodesia and visited the mines, afterwards spending a holiday camping beyond the Zambesi. They also paid a ceremonial visit to Katanga, a Protestant mission station in the Belgian Congo. Lord Buxton and his party were warmly received and were presented with an address. In replying to it Lord Buxton said he hoped his visit would do much to dispel any possible misunderstandings, and he assured the people of the Belgian Congo that rumors which had been circulated were the work of German intrigue intended to sow discord among the Allies—a plan which would never succeed. He added that Belgium would never forget Britain's help in the war, nor would Britain forget that it was Belgium that had influenced the whole course of the war from the beginning. He also paid a tribute to King Albert.

WAGE INCREASES GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fulton County Commission at its monthly session, Aug. 7, granted wage increases to all county employees who had not received an increase during the last year. This increase affects all employees, including office boys, clerks, etc., and was given following the receipt of several petitions from the employees asking increases on account of the high cost of living.

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COMMENTS ON THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

Entry of French Third Army Into Battle and Strengthening of German Resistance Regarded as Chief Features of News

LONDON, England (Monday)—The entry of the French third army under General Humbert into the battle on the line south of the original front of the allied attack and the strengthening of the German resistance are regarded by the commentators in the morning newspapers as the outstanding features of the Franco-British offensive during the week end.

The Daily Mail describes as an event of historic importance the entry into the fight of the American troops north of the Somme. It says they won the admiration of the most famous British regiments.

The Daily News says that the allied progress continues to exceed every reasonable hope, and thinks that the coming months may hold possibilities of changing the whole face of the war. The Times, while emphasizing the German reaction and predicting that the position may become more stationary, doubts nevertheless whether the Germans will stay long on the present front.

French Papers Confident

PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas Agency)—Military commentators in the Paris newspapers express confidence that the allied advance, while slowed up, is bound to be continued. "It is certain that the German retreat is not over," says L'Homme Libre.

The Petit Parisien declares that the capture of Lassigny by the French is only a question of hours. In fact the entire group of hills between Lassigny and the Oise is being encircled, the Petit Journal declares, and must inevitably be evacuated.

Many of the critics point out that because of his serious losses under the allied blow the enemy has been compelled to use troops he was reserving for future operations, while the Allies have been mastering the enemy with only their line troops, without drawing upon their reserves.

German Press Opinions

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Presenting a picture of the Anglo-French plan of attack between the Aisne and the Avre, the German semi-official news agency, in a dispatch to Berlin, says it was the intention of the Allies to overrun the German defense system along this point, which was only weakly fortified. It says that there has been no time to construct permanent defenses and that claims upon transport material had been too heavy to permit the carrying out of the work along the line. The dispatch reads:

"Under protection of a short, but extremely intense bombardment the enemy armies tried to cut lanes through the German infantry and artillery lines by tank squadrons. Then the cavalry, supported by tanks, was to be rushed through the infantry lines in order to reach, on the first day of the offensive, a high road between Peronne and Roye.

"Failure of this plan was due in the first place to the heroic resistance of trench garrisons, which at many points held their positions until surrounded on all sides. All telegraph and telephone communications broke down. Signal rockets were invisible in the thick fog and while the gunners continued to put down a barrage fire before them they suddenly found tanks upon their flank and rear, whose machine-gun fire made terrible havoc in their ranks.

"Gun after gun would blaze into the tanks at short range, while other guns would continue to let down barrage fire to impede the bringing up of English reserves. In other batteries the last surviving officers kept up machine-gun fire for hours, even succeeding in fighting their way through to the German lines.

"The English and French began the second day's offensive with tank attacks, but, weakened by the losses of the previous day, they did not display the same vigor. Caught in the fire of German batteries the shells of which raised black fountains around their tanks, their attack wavered. Several tanks were hit and burst into flames, others turned tail. The infantry did not follow up properly and the attacks stopped.

"Only in the afternoon were the English, with the help of fresh troops, able to renew the attack. On the entire front from Morlairecourt to the Avre waves advanced headed once more by strong tank divisions. Airmen flew overhead attempting to smother the German ranks with a hail of machine-gun bullets.

"A smart parrying counter-attack by German infantry followed. The fight swayed this way and that, but finally the British, despite the strong forces employed, were unable to make headway on the banks of the Somme and along the great Roman high road.

"Further south the Franco-British assault against the line from Rostieres to Arrillers succeeded in gaining ground on terrain which was extremely unsuited for defense. So evidently the battle ground on both banks of the Somme, which furious British attacks could not capture, was given up voluntarily.

"Clamor for an inquiry into this reverse," the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, dealing with the present allied offensive on the Somme front, says that to maintain the story that the German army was surprised by the enemy drive is an insufficient explanation, inasmuch as it has been officially stated that the attack was expected and the German lines to the

west of Montdidier were accordingly withdrawn.

The Allies attacked the most vulnerable point on the German western front, says Captain von Salzmann in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin and, therefore, there is no question of the entire German position being menaced. Commenting on the allied successes in Picardy the Cologne Zeitung says that the reasons for these regrettable occurrences are not yet cleaned up, adding:

"At any rate a dense fog enabled the enemy tank squadrons to break in surprise through our front lines. Our troops there found themselves isolated and were unable to cut through the enemy masses in the wake of the tanks and were captured. The enemy, although unable to carry out a complete breakthrough, was able to advance his lines 10 kilometers."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says that as far as can be learned the Allies were not numerically superior and supposes that the fog and the mass attack of tanks caused confusion in the German ranks. It concludes that it is useless to state the fact that the German check south of the Somme "hits us hard" in view of the number of prisoners and guns lost.

The military writer of the Berlin Zeitung am Mittag, in preparing the German public for a further retreat of the German forces, says:

"If to avoid further fighting we are withdrawing to new positions, thereby allowing the enemy to attack with great losses, we are serving our aims better than by sacrificing our best men in an obstinate struggle for pieces of ground. The decisive moment has not yet come. Therefore, all the recent fighting, and that to come, must be regarded only as milestones on the road to the final goal. Notwithstanding the abandonment of ground, precisely for these reasons our position has become such as to retain mastery over our actions."

Pointed Questions Asked

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—German newspapers are asking pointed questions concerning reverses in the West and are caustic in their comment.

The Deutsches Zeitung of Berlin declares:

"The events between the Somme and the Avre constitute the first serious defeat of the war."

The newspaper complains that the German infantry "has been brought into disorder, although the forces on both sides are equal." It attributes the defeat to the weak morale of the troops of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, due to the last Reichstag speech of the former Foreign Secretary, Von Kuehlmann.

The Socialist paper, Vorwaerts, calls upon the government to tell the people the truth about the war. It says that the expectations of those "who wish to lead the nation through the war like an ignorant child with the stereotyped assurance that everything was going splendidly," are unfulfilled.

CAR SHORTAGE AT OHIO COAL MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Secretary D. F. Hurd of the Pittsburgh Vein Operators Association of Ohio, in his daily report of car shortage at the Ohio mines of this association, pointed out that on Aug. 5, 69 mines entitled to 1429 coal cars had received only 1120, and were therefore short 309 cars or 15,450 tons, or 21.62 per cent of their possible production. The July record shows a shortage of 4942 cars, 247,100 tons or 13.66 per cent. The secretary adds: "You will note from the above reports that there was a shortage of 4942 cars, or a loss of 247,100 tons for the month of July; of this amount approximately 200,000 tons were lost, due directly to an insufficient supply of cars, the balance of 47,100 tons being lost on account of mine disability, labor shortage, etc. That there is a labor problem at the mines, due partly to the use of liquor, partly to the fact that miners are so constituted that with four or five days of high wages in their pockets and an automobile at hand, they spread weekend holidays over three days, is also certain. In the opinion of many mine operators in the Middle West, the closed saloon would be another factor in materially increasing coal production."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Globe and Commercial Advertiser in an editorial gives a plan of storing your Liberty bonds free as follows:

Depositors in savings banks who own Liberty bonds and have no safe place in which to keep them should take advantage of the banks' offer to take care of them. "This the banks will do without charge. Receipt of the bonds is noted in the depositor's pass book, and withdrawal may be made on the owner's order. Interest coupons as they fall due are collected and the amount credited to the depositor's account.

Unscrupulous men have found many of the smaller Liberty bond holders easy prey in their schemes to exchange the bonds for securities promising higher rates of interest, but which are in most instances not worth the paper on which they are printed. By intrusting these bonds to the care of the savings banks the temptation to trade them for other securities of at least doubtful value, or selling them for less than they are worth, will be much less strong.

AN INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

SHERBROOKE, Que.—An international bridge is now being built over the Mississippi River at East Richmond, Vt. The bridge is to be of two 67-foot concrete arches and the estimated cost \$35,000. Half of the cost will be borne by the Province of Quebec and the other half by the State of Vermont.

GERMAN DEFENSE IS STIFFENING

(Continued from page one)

the Germans, though heavy fighting is now going on near the latter.

One of the most interesting phases of the battle is the attitude of the "viper" press. Captain von Salzmann, who always comes to the rescue, is insisting in the Vossische Zeitung, in Berlin, that the Allies are attacking in vain the most invulnerable point in the whole front. Judging by the Allies' gains on the most invulnerable point, it may be hoped, for the sake of the German High Command, that the attack will not be transferred elsewhere. On the other hand, the strategic expert of the Berliner Zeitung

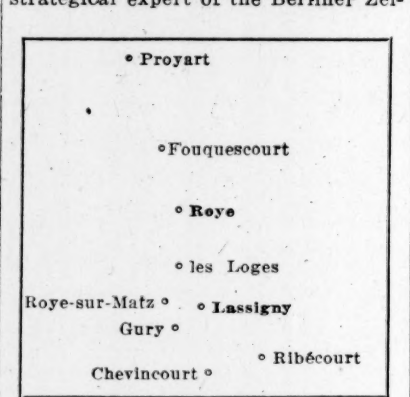


Diagram indicates in light type the villages captured by the Allies and in heavy type, two important German positions menaced by the recent advance of the British and French forces.

tung Mittag has come to the conclusion that if to avoid further fighting, the High Command sees wise to withdraw to new positions, thereby allowing the enemy to increase their losses, it would be serving its end better than by sacrificing good men in an obstinate struggle for ground which is not valuable. Such statements in the press have constantly been found to be the prelude to the strategic retreats of the past.

Canadians for Siberia

Full Brigade of 4000 Men Ready to Go at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada is to contribute a full brigade of some 4000 troops to form part of the allied army in Siberia. Official announcement to this effect was given out by the government on Sunday night. The force will be mobilized and dispatched promptly following the completed program of intervention as arranged with the British, Japanese and American governments. The Canadian force is available from the men now in training in Canada, and can be sent at once.

American Troops for Italy

ROME, Italy (Monday)—(Havas Agency)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, in speaking at the luncheon given in his honor on Friday evening by Admiral Delbono, Minister of the Navy, gave assurances that additional American troops would be sent to Italy. One of the purposes of his visit to Italy, he stated, was to seek means of preventing enemy submarines from leaving the Adriatic while it was also desired to find ways for keeping the Austrian fleet from operating against the Italians.

Austria and Italian Pamphlets

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—The authorities at Vienna have ordered the public to hand over every piece of propaganda literature dropped by Italian airmen last Friday and threaten severe penalties for failure to do so. There was a scramble in the streets for the pamphlets when they were dropped. Some sold for as high as 20 crowns. The Reichspost reminds the Viennese that since the daring Italian flight they no longer consider themselves immune to "the horrors of warfare."

Germans May Stand on 1916 Line

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Christian Science Monitor European bureau learned yesterday that the recent military developments east of Amiens will probably force the Germans to retire to their old line at the end of 1916 along the Somme and Nesle-Roye canal. Up to noon yesterday there was no reported indications of any heavy German reaction in the Chaulnes-Roye region, but the Journal of Paris states that aeroplane reconnaissances show strong enemy columns are marching from Cambrai, Peronne and St. Quentin, with the probable intent of a violent counter-offensive to prevent the fall of Roye. Up to noon yesterday, only two fresh German divisions had been identified east of Amiens, in addition to 11 divisions already in line on Aug. 8. These 13 divisions were good troops and had not fought since April.

Reports also up to noon yesterday state that the Germans had put up a very poor show and the Allies losses were very light, being not one-quarter of the prisoners taken.

Allied Success in Air

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—French and American aviators, flying in cooperation, on Sunday, brought down 38 German machines, according to the French aerial communiqué.

"On Sunday, cooperating with Americans," said the statement, "we shot down 15 German aeroplanes, and sent 21 down out of control.

"We dropped a total of 57 tons of

bombs on Ham, Noyon and Guiscard, including 17 tons on the junction near Porquericourt."

PARIS, France (Sunday)—French airmen have been active in harassing the retreating enemy, says an official statement on aerial activity. Enemy concentration points around Lassigny were bombarded heavily, causing heavy German losses. French aeroplanes to the number of 120 dropped 23 tons of bombs in the battle area on Sunday.

German Airship Destroyed

LONDON, England (Monday)—An Admiralty announcement says:

"British light forces, accompanied by aircraft, reconnoitered the West Frisian coast on Sunday morning. The British forces were heavily attacked by German aircraft. Six motorboats have failed to return. There was no other damage nor any other casualties.

"The aircraft attacked a German airship north of Ameland and destroyed it, bringing it down into the sea in flames from a great height."

Bombing Squadrons Busy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Much activity on the part of British bombing squadrons is reported in tonight's Air Ministry communiqué:

"Yesterday afternoon, in addition to the bombing already reported," says the communiqué, "a few bombs were dropped on the railway triangle at Metz.

"Last night our machines attacked two aerodromes and various ground targets with bombs and machine guns.

"Our squadrons, despite unfavorable weather, successfully attacked the air-planes and chemical works at Frankfurt. Bursts were observed well in the center of the objective. Large numbers of hostile machines attacked our planes and kept up a running fight for about 30 miles. Two hostile planes were destroyed. All of our machines returned safely.

"Another of our squadrons attacked the aerodrome at Hagenau, with excellent results. This squadron, just after crossing the lines, met large numbers of hostile machines. In the severe fighting which resulted four of the enemy machines were destroyed and one was driven down out of control.

"Two of our machines are missing. The squadron reformed after the fight and proceeded to bomb its objective. A direct hit was obtained on a large hut in the aerodrome, and a bomb fell on four enemy machines on the ground, destroying them."

France's Gratification

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, in a communication transmitted through the State Department today to the House and the Senate, expresses France's gratitude at the action of Congress in asking for the celebration throughout the United States of Bastille Day.

"The texts of these resolutions," said the Ambassador, "evidenced once more that moral kinship between the two peoples equally ready to fight absolutism, tyranny, injustice, brutality, and whose national feasts days, both dating back from revolutionary times, have the same meaning, which is emancipation. We hope the end of the present conflict may not be far removed, we know that it will not occur until our common aims have been fully achieved and before what the Fourth and Fourteenth of July stand for has been definitely secured—the end of tyranny."

Messages to Vienna Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Giornale d'Italia publishes the text of the leaflets dropped over Vienna by the air patrol under Major d'Annunzio.

Gas Attack by U-Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department has issued this statement:

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from the commandant of the sixth naval district, Charleston, S. C., stating that an attack with gas was attempted on the North Carolina coast about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with the result of temporarily putting out of business the coast guard station and light house personnel on Smith Island. The report goes on to say:

"About 40 minutes after the attack, three large oil spots, each over one acre in extent, were observed passing by Smith Island to the north. This oil, from which the gas was no doubt generated, must have been released from a submarine in the vicinity of the entrance to the channel with the hope that it would come in with the tide, but the tide fortunately set along Smith Island.

"Report was made to Colonel Chase, coast artillery corps, Ft. Caswell, N. C., by Captain Willis of the Smith Island coast guard immediately after the effects of the gas were noticed. Six men were gassed, no deaths. The gas had the effect of mustard gas and was effective about 35 or 40 minutes. Color of the gas has not yet been ascertained and its effects on trees and shrubbery not yet determined. The entire matter will be investigated and full report made."

"The incident was reported by Colonel Chase to the naval district commandant."

"Smith's Island is off the mouth of the Cape Fear River, near the entrance to the channel to Wilmington, N. C."

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15

RED SOX vs. NEW YORK

Seats at \$1.00. Phone Beach 1650.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"Between the Aisne and the Avre the day was quiet," says tonight's German War Office statement. "Between the Avre and the Oise enemy attacks failed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Further progress is indicated in tonight's report from Sir Douglas Haig.

"There has been successful fighting in the neighborhood of Roye, the road east of Fouquescourt and on the south bank of the Somme," says the statement.

"Our line has been advanced in these localities and some several hundred prisoners taken.

"South of the Somme we captured the village of Proyart after sharp fighting. The enemy lost heavily in prisoners and killed. The fighting is continuing in this neighborhood.

"On the right of the British troops the French have taken Les Loges.

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report."

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Monday which reads as follows:

"Yesterday evening the enemy again attacked our positions south of Li-bons. He was repulsed.

"As a result of a successful operation carried out by us immediately south of the Somme we captured 200 prisoners and linked up our positions east of Mericourt with the line east of Etinehem, on the north bank of the river.

"On the right of the fourth British army our Allies made progress yesterday afternoon in the direction of Roye, capturing the villages of Armancourt and Tilloy.

"On the northern portion of the British front we effected local improvements in our line east of Robecq and between Vieux-Berquin and Meris."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The capture of Gury is announced in tonight's French War Office communiqué.

"Between the Avre and the Oise French troops took Gury and progressed to the north of Roye-sur-Matz and Chevincourt," the communiqué said.

"On the Vesle front two violent German attacks on French positions on the north bank of the river in the region of Fismes, were repulsed.

"Eastern Theater: Northeast of Monastir and east of Serres, French airmen bombed enemy camps."

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office, on Monday, issued the following statement:

"Between the Avre and the Oise the situation is without change. During the night there was artillery fighting in the region of Marquilliers and Grivillers. Nothing is reported from the remainder of the front."

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL CALENDAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The necessity of saving time and eliminating the waste of holidays has led the University of Missouri to adopt an all-the-year-round school calendar that is expected to prove equally satisfactory in war or peace time. The school year is divided into three terms of 16 weeks each. Registration for the first term this year will begin Aug. 30, two weeks earlier than the old system. The Christmas holidays will fall between terms instead of breaking into the schedule as heretofore. The new plan will give special advantage to agricultural students, as it will enable them to finish a normal year's work and return to the farm to assist in planting and the work of summer.

SEVEN-CENT STREET CAR FARE IN RALEIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The seven-cent street car fare was inaugurated recently in Raleigh by the Carolina Power and Light Company. There was no noticeable decrease in traffic, according to conductors, who stated that a majority of the passengers paid seven cents straight, though some bought tickets which sell four for 25 cents. It is expected that the fare increase will reduce Sunday riding, though little difference is expected on week-days, most week-day passengers being laborers or people who live at a long distance from their places of employment.

Robinson & Cleaver

DAMASK TABLE LINEN

To those who appreciate the best in Table Linen, yet possess an eye for economy, we can offer the finest Irish Damask at "direct" prices, for we are actual manufacturers.

Samples of Linen, made upon our own looms in County Down, together with price lists, sent post free.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Ltd. 35X Donegall Place BELFAST, IRELAND

PROFITEERING IN OHIO CITY ALLEGED

Camp Paper Says Chillicothe Stores Charge Soldiers 100 to 500 Per Cent Above Quarter-master Prices for Clothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHILLICOTHE, O.—Merchants in the downtown section of Chillicothe receive from 100 to 500 per cent more for clothing equipment from the soldiers at Camp Sherman than is charged for the same articles by the quartermaster's department at the camp, according to statements printed in the Camp Sherman News, a publication issued in and for the benefit of the camp under the supervision of Maj.-Gen. Harry C. Hale, N. A., commanding. In an issue of the paper on July 17, a list of prices, with comment, was published, with the charge that merchants were receiving as high as 500 per cent above the prices of the commissary department of the army.

The Chillicothe Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants Association took exception to the charges made by the paper against the merchants, with the result that Major-General Hale requested Lieut. John deK. Hill, editor of the paper, to reply to the objection of the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants.

The newspaper quoted some of the prices as follows, the first price given being that of the quartermaster's department and the second price in each instance that of downtown merchants: Cotton khaki breeches, 73 cents, against \$4 to \$6; woolen breeches, \$2.72, against \$12; cotton service coats, 87 cents, against \$6; woolen coats, \$4.97, against \$15 to \$18; service hats, \$1.28, against \$3.50 to \$7.50; canvas leggings, 63 cents, against \$1.75 to \$2.50; leather leggings, \$2.17, against \$6 to \$16; chambray shirts, 52 cents, against \$1 to \$2; flannel shirts, \$3.03, against \$5 to \$7.50; cotton socks, 10 cents, against 25 cents; light woolen socks, 25 cents, against \$1 to \$1.25; heavy woolen socks, 35 cents, against \$1; russet shoes, \$4.50, against \$5 to \$12.

In presenting the reply of the editor to the criticism made by the merchants to the statement in the newspaper, Major-General Hale calls the attention of the merchants to the fact that in their criticism they did not question or touch upon the main article in the item published in the paper, that dealing with profiteering. This article charged that exorbitant rents are extracted from the military in Chillicothe.

The reply of the newspaper answers the statement by the merchants that enlisted men cannot buy from the quartermaster's department, with the assertion that this has no bearing on the thousands of officers in the camp who can.

As for enlisted men, the paper points out, they get the benefit of the prices. It is not necessary for them to buy any equipment unless they lose what is issued to them, in which case they pay the quartermaster price. If they replace it by going downtown, they pay the price quoted by Chillicothe merchants.

The claim made by the merchants that the "articles alleged to be furnished by the camp quartermaster may be just as serviceable, yet in quality and particular style they are not the same as those sold in Chillicothe," is answered by the newspaper with the statement that an officer who needs clothing which will answer all requirements can get it in the quartermaster store 500 per cent cheaper than in Chillicothe stores.

The newspaper says: "In the list of camp exchange prices quoted by the committee (of merchants) it will be noted that the exchange prices average lower than the prices quoted for the Chillicothe stores, and attention is invited to the fact that after allowing the merchants concerned a fair profit, the camp exchange returns a profit of about \$25,000 a month to the men in camp in building, company and mess funds."

MRS. DAWSON'S BOOK

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Des Moines Register gives an interesting editorial on Mrs. Dawson's book as follows:

When boys of nineteen, writing

home letters from the trenches, pen such messages that they are worthy of collection and printing, and furthermore, when the volume is so fascinating that it cannot be put down unfinished, the facts furnish something to reflect upon. We have grown accustomed to the marvel of our ability to turn out soldiers in a few months' training but without suspecting that we have poets and philosophers from the cradle.

Nell P. Dawson (Mrs. Allan Dawson) is the editor of the work, and the task has been done with such sympathetic touch that one is glad it was a woman's inspiration. Fifteen of the authors were Americans, of the type that enlisted where they could in the earlier days of their country's neutrality, and for all their hot-headed inexperience they show a depth of thought, a balance of perception, a wisdom, a strength, and a tenderness which are of manhood's true nobility. When did they learn to write and think so ripe? They are schoolboys, lighting the way for their masters. At the same time they rob study of its halo and reveal in such a selfless an un-dream of dignity. The book gives one the conviction that the journeyman years accomplish more than the apprenticeship, and makes one wonder if these heroes will not change our old ideas on education, when they return.

SHORTAGE OF MEN FOR CIRCUS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In the opinion of one of the representatives of a large circus now touring the United States, there will be none of the large circuses on the road in the United States next year. This, he said, will not be on account of government interference, but will be due to lack of help. He stated that it takes a normal force of from 500 to 600 men, workmen, to handle the circus of large size, while this year there has been no time that the large circus represented by him could muster to exceed 300 of this class of help. His circus, he further stated, had created a new department, one of labor. The specific duties of this department is to procure the necessary help to run the circus. An agent is kept ahead of the circus all the time scouring for workmen. The circus representative stated that his circus was doing a larger business this year than ever before.

RICE INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A tentative agreement for the handling of the new rice crop has been made between the United States Food Administration for California and the millers and farmers under which the government will establish a central agency through which all paddy rice grown in California will be handled.

The Louisiana State Rice Milling Company, the largest rice millers in the country, are, it is said, to erect a mill at Sacramento, Cal., which will have a capacity of 5000 bags a day and storage room for 500,000 bags. This action by the Louisiana company is said to be an indication that the rice industry in California has become well established and promises a good future growth.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT OF LOUISIANA WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana State Suffrage Association is seeking votes for women by means of an amendment to the Constitution of the State, as opposed to the Suffrage Party of Louisiana, which is trying to get the vote through amendment to the federal Constitution. From now until the end of the campaign in November, headquarters of the state suffrage association will be maintained. The people will vote on the question of suffrage for women in Louisiana in November, and in addition to deciding whether the women shall or shall not have the ballot, also will decide as to whether they shall get it by amendment to the State Constitution, or shall have to wait until a majority of the states ratify a federal amendment.</

AMERICANIZATION CALL IS ANSWERED

Many States Throughout Union Respond by Eliminating the Study of German and Circulation of German Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A detailed report of what has been done in many states to discontinue German-language classes and the sale of German-language newspapers, is given by the National Security League, whose president, Col. Charles E. Lydecker, sent a letter throughout the country calling for action along these lines.

The Chamber of Commerce of Springfield, Mass., organized an Americanization committee and reports satisfactory preliminary progress. Mayor Quinn, of Cambridge, Mass., writes: "You may be sure that I will do everything I can to further this movement." The Chamber of Commerce of New Britain, Conn., also reports that it has formed an Americanization committee.

Similar action has been taken by the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y. The mayors of Port Chester, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and Glens Falls, N. Y., write that the news-dealers have discontinued the sale of German newspapers. The School Board of Medina has abolished the teaching of German in the city schools.

Mayor Vosseler, of West Orange, N. J., reports similar action. The mayors of Englewood, Westfield, and Kearny, N. J., have obtained the prohibition of the sale of German newspapers. Robert M. Boyd Jr., chairman of the Montclair branch of the National Security League, has appointed a committee to work for these ends.

German newspapers have been ruled out of the stands of Warren and Allentown, Pa., and the director of the Chamber of Commerce of the latter city reports the formation of an Americanization committee, which is organizing a system of evening schools at which the foreign population will be taught English.

James Hessong, secretary of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, writes: "We are heartily in accord with this work." Alvin M. Smith, treasurer of the Southern Supply Association, Richmond, Va., says: "We will be very glad to undertake the carrying out of your suggestions."

Mayor Toole of Macon, Ga., reports that the School Board has abolished the teaching of German. Mayor Batson of Hattiesburg, Miss., sends a similar report.

St. Clair Adams, chairman of the Louisiana division of the league, writes that the local organization has obtained the discontinuance of the sale of German newspapers by all the dealers of New Orleans and surrounding cities and towns. The lower house of the State Legislature has passed an act prohibiting the teaching of German in all elementary and high schools. It is expected to also pass the upper house.

The county Committee on National Defense of Dallas, Tex., has undertaken a special campaign. Will L. Vining, secretary of the Orange (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce, writes: "It will be our pleasure to render you all the aid possible in this good work."

Mayor Reiley of Cheboygan, Mich., writes: "I will be pleased to use all my best efforts along the line suggested." The teaching of German has been abolished in the schools of Grand Rapids, Mich., and in Huntington, Ind.

Mayor Atherton of Newark, O., writes that the citizens have obtained the discontinuance of their one German newspaper. E. Jay Hovestine, secretary of the Ellyria Chamber of Commerce, promises cooperation. J. Frank Hutcheson, editor of the Cincinnati Spokesman, says: "I heartily agree with your ideas, and this publication is at your service at any time."

E. H. Krueger, secretary of the Joliet (Ill.) Association of Commerce, writes that it has obtained the cooperation of the newsdealers and that the members have stopped all their German advertising. Mayor Andrews of Kearney, Neb., writes that German has been taken out of the schools of the city and that the local branch of the State Council of Defense has started a movement throughout the State against the circulation of all kinds of literature printed in German.

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce has organized a very active Americanization committee. The teaching of German has been abolished in the schools of Hannibal, Mo. Mayor Hunt of Arkansas City, Kan., reports similar action by the school board of the city.

Governor Harding of Iowa recently issued a proclamation prohibiting the teaching of German in all the schools of the State. Mayor Ford of Ft. Dodge writes that sentiment is so strong in that community that even conversations in German over the telephone have been abolished.

The Chamber of Commerce of Pine Bluff, Ark., has passed resolutions endorsing the National Security League's campaign, and promising active cooperation in making it effective. Mayor Monro of Ft. Smith, Ark., writes: "I assure you of my hearty cooperation."

HOLD FAST TO THE BONDS
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Journal in an editorial, advises the public to hold on to their Liberty bonds as follows:
Owners of Liberty bonds, particularly those of small denominations, will find it worth while to heed the advice of the Treasury Department as to trading their government securities for stocks of doubtful value. Promoters and salesmen are said to be offering securities yielding extraordinary returns in exchange for government 4 and 4½ per cent bonds. The stories told are alluring—why be content with

savings bank interest when stock paying dividends of 10 and 20 per cent is available? Of course, there is no guarantee that such dividends will be paid, but men not familiar with investments seldom take the trouble to look into the intrinsic value of the wares of the smooth talking promoter; the sight of a certificate printed in striking colors and decorated with a gilt seal is too often accepted without question.

The Treasury Department is performing a valuable public service in looking after these traders. The statement that "the practice is specifically disapproved" by the Treasury Department and that continuance of soliciting would be considered "unfriendly to the government" conveys the impression that holders of government bonds are being exploited on an extensive scale.

LEAGUE TICKET UP IN SOUTH DAKOTA

State Convention Names Candidates for Nearly All the Offices to Be Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—As a result of the action of the first state convention of the Non-Partisan League of South Dakota, a full state ticket will be placed on the ballot to be voted for at the general election in November. Selection of candidates was made, and nominating petitions will be circulated.

M. F. Bates, residing near this city, will be the candidate for Governor. Mr. Bates is a farmer, and has never held office or taken a prominent part in politics heretofore. No choice was made for the office of state Treasurer, it being understood that organized labor would furnish a candidate for this position.

The convention endorsed Orville Rinehart of Rapid City, the Democratic nominee for United States Senator, and R. E. Dowdell of Artesian, the Democratic candidate for representative in Congress in the first congressional district. No candidate was chosen for the second congressional district, but in the third district the league will have a candidate in the person of Thomas H. Ayres of Zenon.

A number of those in attendance who took a prominent part in the deliberations of the convention were men prominent in the Populist Party that attained considerable strength in the State 20 years ago.

The business sessions of the convention were held behind closed doors, and none but accredited league members were allowed admittance. The convention went on record as favoring woman suffrage.

INTEREST IN FUEL PROBLEM AROUSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The projected journey of President Irigoyen through the southern territories of the republic will, at least, have the effect of awakening official interest in the national petroleum problem.

This matter is one of supreme importance, for it is intimately connected with the extremely difficult situation which threatens the public economy, that relating to articles of combustion. These, of whatever nature they may consist, constitute the most pressing problem actually before the country, for up to the present it has been depending upon supplies from abroad, which, however, are now almost wholly suspended, due to the difficulties in the way of maritime traffic.

It is an indisputable fact that in the Comodoro Rivadavia zone there exists one of the richest petroleum deposits of the world. Not only in the 5000 hectares of the governmental reserve lands, but also in the adjacent property of private companies the existence has been revealed by means of numerous borings, of petroleum throughout its entire extent and in great abundance, while the geological features of other parts, not yet fully explored, of the same region and also of lands bordering on Patagonia, promise, in the opinion of experts, a provision of such wealth of this material as to secure not only the future independence of Argentina in this class of products, but also its capacity to supply the world market with combustibles to an important extent.

It has been fairly well proved that in Salta, the Chaco, Mendoza, Neuquen and other regions besides Patagonia there is an unlimited potential wealth of petroleum.

One consequence of the exploitation of the petroleum regions would be the production of a cheap combustible, while it might also open up new industries and better the conditions of labor generally.

NEW FARM VENTURE IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BILOXI, Miss.—Peaceful invasion of southern Mississippi by a new class of agriculturists, with farming methods unknown in this section of the South is revealed here by the purchase of 2,000 acres of land near Ocean Springs, Jackson County, and the establishment thereon of the largest hog farm ever attempted in any of the Southern states. The purchasers are planting 1,500 acres to corn and sweet potatoes and 500 acres to lespedeza clover, the latter for the running ground of the hogs and the former for their fattening in the fall. Every pound produced will be fed to the hogs, and all the corn and sweet potatoes sold "on the hoof."

STATE CONTROL OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Legislation Making Such Action Permissive Is Being Considered by the Massachusetts Prison Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Legislation making it permissive for counties and possibly larger cities of Massachusetts to turn over to state control the upkeep and care of various penal institutions is being tentatively considered by Edward C. R. Bagley, State Commissioner of Prisons. Commissioner Bagley has given much thought and study to the proposition. He has considered both sides of the question and the various phases where any such departure in the control of penal institutions by the State might be at variance with the constitution and the laws. Whether any bill providing that it be permissive for any county, or possibly any city, in the State to voluntarily relinquish operation of its jails and houses of correction in favor of the State, will be introduced in the next session of the Legislature is not at all certain.

Commissioner Bagley said that the laws required counties to maintain jails and houses of correction. Whether their having the State do this for them might not be a violation of the law was something to be determined. He said the whole question involves many problems which must be well worked out before a decided stand is taken.

At all events the commissioner is not thinking of legislation to make the taking over of houses of correction by the State more than permissive. "No other law would be considered by the Legislature," he said.

It is common knowledge that the officials long have been considering the abandonment of the Deer Island institution in favor of the State. It was said the other day by a man who has been studying the conditions there that the population has so dwindled in the past three years that probation officers have actually asked the judges to send men there rather than to the jails. The taking over of the institution by the State is still considered.

Mayor Curley was anxious to abandon the upkeep of the boys' institution on Rainsford Island and to have the State assume the expense and the responsibility.

It is held by some men who have been studying the general question that state institutions would be located more accessibly for the majority of the people than the Boston and Suffolk County institutions are situated. The maintenance of the harbor institutions and the upkeep of the boats is held to represent more outlay than should be continued under present conditions.

Commissioner Bagley is greatly interested in the operation of his seven camps for men in various parts of the state. The men are all inmates of various institutions and are on their honor in the camps. They are under no restraint and the guard duties are but nominal, and yet no man of the 225 odd has ever attempted to escape. These camps are proving of great moral as well as intellectual and temporal benefit, says the commissioner.

Such camps are situated at Tewksbury, Lakeville, Rutland, West Rutland, Gardner and Royalston. The main camp is at West Rutland, where about 70 men are employed. Most of the camps are engaged in doing farm work. That in the town of Gardner is doing work on the town's roads.

FIND EXTRAVAGANCE IN CURTISS PLANT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many cases of gross extravagances and apparent careless expenditures in connection with airplane production have been discovered during the investigation of the Department of Justice. It was learned on Monday after the return of Attorney-General Gregory and Assistant Attorney-General Frierson from a two weeks' inquiry at the Curtiss plant at Buffalo.

Until the evidence gathered has been further analyzed it is not certain whether grounds exist for criminal prosecutions, it is said. Officials take into consideration, it is explained, the fact that the necessity for speed in producing airplanes and of a certain amount of experimentation may have justified some extravagances.

Charles E. Hughes, who is conducting the inquiry with the Attorney-General, will return to Washington today and hearings here will be resumed. It is understood a number of army officers and others connected with the airplane production program will be called this week.

MINNESOTA COUNTY DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FAIRMONT, Minn.—Prohibition forces carried Martin County for county option by a majority of 500 at a recent election. This action disposes of the only one in the southern tier of Minnesota counties which was not dry, and makes more difficult the buying of liquor here to be taken over the line in automobiles into dry Iowa.

NO FENCES ON THE BEACH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Journal in an editorial gives the following as to an inalienable right of the public:

The inalienable public right to the use of the seashore is again confirmed in the decision of a New York court, forbidding the proprietor of a Coney Island bathhouse from fencing in his property, so that the customary pathway along the beach would be obstructed. His purpose, of course, was to cut out a section for the exclusive

enjoyment of his patrons. From even a casual acquaintance with the voluminous legal literature dealing with attempts to invade the common shore rights, the decision in this case might have been anticipated. But the striking feature of the court's opinion is that it denies not only the right of an owner of uplands to extend a fence across tidal lands, but also the authority of the State to grant any such privilege; and, by implication, at least, the right of the State itself to erect an obstruction on a beach.

PRESIDENT GREET ITALIAN WRITERS

Journalists on Mission to the United States Get a Close Perspective of America's Aim in the War for Mankind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Gentlemen," said the President on Monday afternoon to seven noted Italian journalists, "we are not here in the service of Italy," and the Italian journalists looked astonished. "We are not here in the service of America," and then some American newspaper men waited to hear what would come next. "We are here in that greatest of all services, the service which ennobles all who engage in it, the service of mankind."

The Italian journalists are Messrs. Agresti, Cappa, Cassuta, Rainieri, Pedrazzi, Vitelli, and Solari. They are members of the official journalists mission which has recently arrived in America at the invitation of the Committee on Public Information. They represent not only the leading Italian newspapers, but by arrangement with the Italian Government, every paper, large and small, in Italy. They are to spend more than six weeks touring the country under the guidance of Richard Whiting. "You are going to have a chance," the President told them, as he gripped their hands, "to see everything there is," and they look like seven gentlemen who won't overlook much.

Last night they dined with the Italian Ambassador. They were given a luncheon earlier at the New Willard Hotel by their hosts of the Committee on Public Information. Mr. Creel, for the committee, Secretaries Daniels, Lane and Redfield, Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross and others made speeches of welcome. The Italian Ambassador, Mr. Cellere, and Mr. Agresti replied for the mission. Mr. Creel told the visitors that, above all, they must get the message back to Italy that America is in the war with no shade of selfishness with her resources and with an absolute determination to see that it ends right. Secretary Lane told of finding that even the children in the Hawaiian schools seemed to understand very clearly what we are all fighting for.

"To help those who need our help," a little Hawaiian girl had answered; "and," said Mr. Lane, "they are going to get it."

The Italian Ambassador and Mr. Agresti spoke of the confidence which now reigns everywhere in Italy, a confidence that even a few days in America—they had just come back from a visit to the Hog Island shipyard—would more than confirm. Secretary Daniels replied that he had recently been getting abundant proofs of what the Italian navy is doing just now toward ending the career of such stray "stilettoes of the sea," as are left in the Mediterranean, and Secretary Redfield added that we now had no less than 30,000 factories engaged in war work, and five different steel and munitions plants, all of which were greater than Germany's once unparalleled Krupps.

COAL OPERATORS IN COLORADO UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Acting upon the suggestion of Washington officials that an organization be formed whereby the interests of coal operators and the National Fuel Administration might receive proper coordination, the leading operators of coal mines in Colorado have incorporated the Colorado Coal Operators Association with J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, president; Harry F. Nash, first vice-president; S. M. Perry, second vice-president; J. D. Kerr, secretary, and Phil Baum, treasurer. The association was formed as the result of a meeting held in Denver on June 7 attended by nearly one hundred operators; also by J. D. Morrow, of Washington, General Director of Distribution for the United States Fuel Administration, and A. W. Calloway, Director of Bituminous Coal Distribution. Among the objects of the association, besides management and fostering of the general welfare of the Colorado coal-mining industry, are the installation of uniform cost systems, prompt enforcement of state and federal laws relating to mines and miners and cooperation with national and state administrations for the proper conservation of coal deposits by increasing the yield per acre to the maximum.

CITY HAS GARDEN BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The municipal department of agriculture, the only department of its kind operated by any city in the United States, which has proven its worth by rescuing a potato crop of 105,000 bags from being plowed under as unsalable, is now established by appropriation of \$4050 yearly from the municipal funds.

PIONEER IN THE SUFFRAGE FIELD

Lucy Stone Ranks First in Movement for Enfranchisement of Women—Observance of Centenary of the Reformer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Lucy Stone was the pioneer in America of the movement for the political enfranchisement of women. Other women as able as she, and some, perhaps, gifted beyond her, came into that movement as time passed on, but she fully deserves to rank as the first. This fact makes it additionally fitting that her centenary should be observed. It is difficult to think of Lucy Stone, the Massachusetts country girl, who would not be denied a college education, who worked until she gained it, and who willingly and cheerfully gave all she got out of it to the cause of "Woman's Rights" without thinking also of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Myra Bradwell, Elizabeth Blackwell and others in the long list of those who fought against odds in the early days of the suffrage agitation; but always Lucy Stone's name comes uppermost, for she antedated even Susan B. Anthony's entrance into the fight by at least five years.

Lucy Stone saw her brother sent to college, as a matter of course, and heard her sanity questioned by her father when she expressed a desire to go to college also. She picked berries, and did gardening in summer so that she might earn enough to buy books, and by winter she had learned enough to teach in a little red schoolhouse. From a pitifully small salary, she saved up enough to adventure beyond Massachusetts, and the direction she took was toward Oberlin, O., where, she learned, there was a college that would admit women.

To gain entrance, however, she had to teach in the preparatory department and help in the woman's boarding hall. Her compensation may be imagined when it is known that she could not pay the regular fee of \$1 a week for sustenance, and was forced to do her own cooking to keep her living expenses within her means.

In the college she had few friends. She was seeking knowledge rather than social advancement; but among the few was Antoinette Brown with whom she became very intimate. Antoinette Brown, by the way, was the first woman to be ordained as a minister of the Gospel in the United States. She and Lucy Stone married brothers later, the latter retaining her maiden name by pre-nuptial arrangement. By this marriage she became the sister-in-law also of Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a medical degree.

Lucy Stone was graduated from Oberlin and she had scarcely left the college before she was delivering

speeches in behalf of women's rights. She made them so well that the Anti-Slavery Society engaged her to speak in behalf of that cause, but it was soon found that she could not keep suffrage out of her talks, and when charged with dividing, or more than dividing, her allegiance, her defense was that she was a woman before she became an abolitionist, and that she felt that she owed her first duty to her sisters.

So she gave up active work for abolition, although she always sympathized with the anti-slavery movement, and devoted herself wholly to the cause nearer her heart. Being a pioneer, she was compelled to suffer the trials that accompany pioneering in all great movements. Often she was received with jibes and jeers, but, given a hearing, she soon commanded attention. She was an eloquent speaker, of most pleasing manner and well versed in those arts of persuasion without which the public pleader cannot be wholly successful.

As time went by Lucy Stone gained the attention of thinking people and many were attracted to her side. Going back to Oberlin after many years, she was made much of. Her work outside the precincts of that institution had brought about reform and a more liberal spirit within. Women were no longer excluded from debates, or prevented from reading a commencement essay, as she had been, simply because they were women.

Lucy Stone will deserve the kindest words that the present leaders of the cause she did so much to promote may say of her today. She made it possible for them to look as confidently as they do now to final victory.

MUNICIPAL BUREAU EFFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The value of a clearing house for municipal ideas has been thoroughly demonstrated in Kansas. The annual report of Homer Talbot, secretary of the League of Kansas Municipalities and head of the Municipal Reference Bureau of the University of Kansas, for the year ending June 30, shows that 118 Kansas cities and towns submitted 467 problems to the bureau for aid in solution. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia sent inquiries to Kansas on various municipal problems. Cities outside Kansas made 130 inquiries for information on the experiences of Kansas in solving various municipal matters.

NEW TRIAL DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In Federal District Court, Judge Page Morris refused a new trial to James A. Peterson, candidate at the state primaries, who was defeated for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, and who had been sentenced to serve four years in the federal penitentiary for seditious writings. His petition for a writ of error was granted, however, and will be presented at St. Louis in December.

FRENCH ORDNANCE MISSION WELCOMED

Expert Munition Engineers on Visit to the United States to Coordinate the Industrial Resources of the Two Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To coordinate the work of ordnance construction, the Government of France has sent a mission of ordnance engineers to the United States. This mission is interested particularly in the production of ordnance materiel. The officer in charge of the mission is Lieut.-Col. L. Martinon, for many years in charge of manufacturing at the great French ordnance plant of Schneider et Cie, Le Creuset. The other engineers of the mission are Capt. H. Guillemin, Lieutenants Blanchet, H. Dutilly and P. Berthier and Mr. A. Comblor. With the mission there are also a score of foremen from French munition plants.

The purpose of this mission is to secure the closest industrial collaboration between the United States and France, in order to make the best possible use of the industrial resources of the two countries in the output of ordnance materiel.

Following a reception by Major-General C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, the members of the mission are now engaged in conferences with members of the engineering division. In the near future the mission will be divided into groups representing the various subjects on which the members of the mission are particularly expert. To each group will be attached officers of the Ordnance Department who are also experts on these subjects. The group and attached officers will consider not only the engineering features involved, but also inspection and production features, where particular projects are far enough advanced to permit. The groups will visit representative plants where the articles on which they are expert are in process of manufacture.

The mission visits the United States as the result of a conference between the French Minister of Munitions (Le Ministre de l'Armement et des Fabrications de Guerre) and the chief ordnance officer of the American expeditionary forces.

It is probable that a mission of American experts and superintendents and foremen of munitions plants and arsenals will visit France after the return of the French mission, which will be in about three months. In this way it is proposed to develop a constant exchange of views and information between those engaged in the munitions industry in the two countries.

Keep the Gas Range Bright and Shining

You can do it simply and easily with practically no work. It will add enormously to the appearance of the kitchen and will save repair bills. A solution of warm water and

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

will take the dirt, grease and rust spots off in a hurry and keep your range as bright and shining as it was the day you got it. And this is just one of the ways that you can keep your kitchen thoroughly clean with Borax, one of the oldest and best cleaning agents for home use.

20 Mule Team Borax has a hundred household uses.



PACKERS' PROFITS MAY BE EXCESSIVE

Larger Institutions, it Appears, Have Not Found it Necessary to Reduce Prices to Keep in the Limits Now Prescribed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the light of some recent advertising by Swift & Co., and statements by Armour & Co., the leading American meat packers, the time appears to be ripe for a revaluation of the maximum profit allowances imposed on the five great packers by the United States Food Administration in the closing months of last year. The fact of the matter, according to what this bureau learns, is that the maximum profit limitations are not in themselves operating to limit packers' profits to any appreciable extent. The maximums of 9 per cent and 15 per cent imposed on the great packers could probably be junked, and nobody be any the worse for it, while the public would probably be better because it would then be relieved from the impression that something substantial was being done for it when it wasn't.

The big packers are under four maximum profit regulations: 1. The profit on their gross sales in the meat department shall not exceed 2½ per cent. 2. The profit on investment, including borrowed money, in the meat department must not exceed 9 per cent. 3. The profit in business flowing from the meat department, such as leather, soap, etc., must not exceed 15 per cent on the investment, including borrowed money. This comprises the original packer profit regulation which was determined upon toward the close of last November, and made effective as of Nov. 1, 1917. This is the regulation with which this article deals. There is also a maximum profit regulation on 13 main hog products, which was formulated last spring, and went into effect on May 1, 1918. This may be described as point 4 in the maximum profit regulations. 5. The packers say also that the government has purchased meat of them at below cost, which has served to reduce profit. These last two points followed after the original packer regulation. They are not here under consideration. The profit regulation under review here, it is repeated to make it perfectly plain, is the original profit regulation by allowance of 2½, 9 and 15 per cent adopted last November, which is generally regarded by the public as the packer profit regulation.

Now what is to be the judgment of a scheme of regulation which permits the people it is seeking to regulate to sell for as much as they can and still fall below the amount of allowed profit?

That, to a large extent, appears to be the way the maximum profit limitations here under consideration are working out.

For the sake of complete fairness to packers, this bureau is willing to advance the possibility that the establishment of a maximum, though extremely liberal profit, may possibly serve as a potential bar against a limit of price raising. Yet for all that, the fact remains that packers have bought as best they could and sold for the most they could get. That is what the statement of G. F. Swift Jr., recently quoted in these columns, means: "The packers have bought and sold at market prices." In other words, this packer, for example, did not have to limit his profits to come within the regulation.

How did this 2½-9-15 per cent regulation work out? Mr. Swift, after pointing out other means of profit regulation and declaring that the Food Administration regulation should be considered as a whole, granted on this specific point, namely the main features of the profit regulation: "They had not directly affected prices to the public as far as his own firm was concerned."

Mr. Swift further said his company was "not going to run over its profit limits for the year." What Swift & Co. has to say on the effect of the profit regulations, it might be noted, is particularly important because this concern showed up first last year in profits and sales and its experience, therefore, may be regarded as typical.

The main features of the packer profit regulation have, in word, so it appears to this bureau, proved of slight value largely because the limits of the allowed profits were set too high. They were, in fact, disguised, intentionally or not, to look lower than they really were. This bureau has been told by one intimately connected with the packing business that these particular regulations could be defended on one ground only, namely, as a means of allaying public unrest and preventing a Bolshevik uprising in the United States by making the people think something was being done for them.

Granting, for the sake of argument, all possible effect on profits of the hog maximums and government buying, still the original profit limits, so it seems to this bureau, have fizzled out in practice, and it is only idle to hang on to the fiction as it stands. These maximums in question appear to be doing the packers more good today than the public, for the packers are pointing to the profit limits and noting that they are abiding by them, as an argument for the legitimacy of their profit. Packers do not add that these limits are so liberal that they have not had to reduce to meet them.

The original profit limits could and should, it appears, be reduced; and what earnings packers make beyond that point should be largely appropriated by the government.

of the Federal Barge Lines, has established permanent offices in St. Louis, and is closing contracts for steel hull tow-boats and barges. The schedule of sailings from St. Louis to New Orleans will be announced soon. Officials of barge and packet lines have promised their help in establishing through water service from here to New Orleans.

DRY ZONE CLOSES ON NEW ORLEANS

(Continued from page one)

ernment, which is earnestly and persistently wet, and the frequent declarations of the police department, which is supposed to be neutral, that they are using every effort to prevent liquor being sold to soldiers, either in uniform or out of it, the soldiers are getting the liquor. They are supplied by the dry forces and the anti-prohibitionists agree, in the main by Negro runners, who buy their liquor in half-pint flasks and peddle it to the soldiers after "white cappers," who carry no liquor, have directed such wandering soldiers as they meet to the places where the runners can be found. The city government and the police knew this, yet have made no effort to stop it, other than the occasional arrest of some unfortunate Negro, and it was not until the Attorney General took the initiative that stopping the sale of packages by night was thought of. This, of course, will not stop the sale of liquor to the soldiers, because the runners can buy it by day and peddle it at night, or they can buy it day or night at any of the wholesale liquor houses, without opposition from the law.

It will be recalled that a presidential proclamation of Jan. 29, 1918, established the half-mile dry zones around the military camps. For some reason, known only to official New Orleans, this order was not enforced until late in February. Then the authorities took it upon themselves, after a few weeks, to allow the bars to reopen, under the contention that Jackson Barracks and Camp Nicholls are not "militarized camps" within the meaning of the law. These saloons then remained open until Aug. 3, when the United States District Attorney issued an order closing them.

Before the municipal authorities closed the restricted district it was necessary for the federal government to call the Mayor of New Orleans to Washington. Just what transpired at a conference between the Mayor and the Secretary of War, probably will not be known, except to Mr. Baker and Mr. Behrman, but within 10 hours after the Mayor's return, the district was ordered closed and has remained closed ever since.

Now, the liquor interests, remembering the action taken, are filled with the belief that Lieutenant-Colonel Radensleben, who was in New Orleans, means the same thing with regard to saloons, that Mayor Behrman's sudden call to Washington meant to their one-time collaborators.

If these 10-mile zones are established—Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch has said that he probably will not increase the military police, the reason given by the city government for his visit here—New Orleans will be dry for the first time in her history of more than 200 years. The 2000 saloons of the city will be out of business for the period of the war. By that time the prohibition amendment to the Constitution probably will be ratified.

TENNESSEE DRY LAW SUSTAINED

Supreme Court of State Upholds Validity of Statute in Decision Just Handed Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The validity of the bone-dry statute, passed by the Tennessee Legislature in 1917, was upheld in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice Neil, at the final mid-summer session of the Supreme Court at Nashville.

The cases had been appealed from Tipton County, West Tennessee, and contested the phraseology of the statute which forbids the "transport of liquor from one point to another." The court held that the words imply from one premise to another, as well as from one town to another.

A second contention made by the counsel for the convicted men, and which the court overruled, was that the terms of the statute, which prohibit the receipt by any person of intoxicating liquor, "directly or indirectly, from any common carrier," imply only the receipt of such liquor from a paid agent. In his opinion, Judge Neil declared that the expression quoted from the statute is not used in a purely technical way, and is intended to prohibit the receipt of all liquor which has been conveyed in violation of law, whether by a paid agent or a private individual.

In all three cases the convictions were sustained. It is believed that this decision will be far-reaching in effect, and will render the enforcement of the bone-dry law imperative in Tennessee.

COAL ALLOTMENT RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Cities and towns of Vermont will be able to secure only two-thirds of the amount of anthracite coal for which they submitted a bid last January, according to an announcement made by Fuel Administrator Hugh J. M. Jones. He has just returned from a trip to Washington and Philadelphia, where he made an unsuccessful effort to have the order modified and to have some anthracite coal allotted to the 49 towns which were cut off entirely by a Washington order last week.

GERMAN SOCIETY CHARTERS IN FORCE

Deutsch - Amerikanische - Gesellschaft von Atlanta, Established in Georgia Capital in 1911, Technically Still in Existence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—There was chartered in the Superior Court of Fulton County in 1911 an organization called the Deutsch - Amerikanische - Gesellschaft von Atlanta, composed of German-American citizens, for the purpose, according to the charter, of promoting "social intercourse among its members; to foster intellectual pursuits, literary, economic, civic, musical, historical, etc.; to encourage physical improvement; to engage in charitable work among Germans and, generally, to promote the welfare of the members and of the Germans of this city."

The charter was granted March 14, 1911, for a term of 20 years, and has never been revoked, according to E. E. Radensleben, Atlanta attorney, and former member of the association, for the reason that such action would involve the expenditure of a sum of money that no one has so far volunteered to put up.

Mr. Radensleben said that the association had paid dues to the National German-American Alliance, but was not actually a part of that body and had held no meetings since the United States entered the war.

"The reason for taking out the charter in the first place," said Mr. Radensleben, "was this. About seven years ago a 'saengerfest' was held in Atlanta, which was attended by members of German singing societies from all over the South; high-priced opera singers were brought here from the Metropolitan Opera Company at that time, and in order that members of the organization should not be personally liable for the large sums of money expended in that way, the charter was taken out."

About \$2000 was raised by the society at one time for the German Red Cross," he said, "which was sent by me to a man named Tzark in Baltimore to be forwarded to that organization. According to a recent statement of Assistant State Attorney Lewis of New York, however, made in connection with the Rumely investigation, that money was really used in forwarding German propaganda."

Mr. Radensleben said that there had been a state branch of the National German-American Alliance formed in Georgia at one time, which held one meeting in Columbus, Ga., on April 16, 1915, and adopted a constitution and by-laws. This branch never held a charter, he said, although it did write in to the National German-American Alliance informing them that the branch had been formed, paid dues and were placed on that organization's letterhead.

The Atlanta Turn Verein, a local organization composed largely of German-Americans, was granted a charter in December, 1914, to run 20 years, and which, according to Fred Wedemeyer, president of the organization, was renewed in 1916 but was never taken up or paid for. Mr. Wedemeyer said the society was dissolved some time ago.

According to a former member of the Turn Verein, members of the club celebrated German victories and were frankly pro-German during the first years of the war.

The Freundschaftsbund, another local German-American society, still holds meetings on the last Sunday of every month, and has not been disbanded, according to V. Winkelman, secretary.

Loyalty of Busch Family

Issue Raised in Effort to Control Brewer's Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The national legislative committee, Anti-Saloon League of America, authorizes this statement:

"There is great public interest at this time in the Busch family of St. Louis, not altogether because it is connected with the greatest brewing concern in America, but because its loyalty is in question and the estate is in the hands of the government. The high lights show the close connection between America's greatest brewer and Germany."

"Adolphus Busch, German by birth, became the leading brewer of this country, and it is claimed that he never was naturalized."

"The widow of Adolphus Busch went to Germany three years ago to make that country her home, newspapers assert, while some dispatches allege she financially aided a German hospital conducted for the care of wounded German soldiers."

"Mrs. Busch is now in this country trying to get control of her property, which has been taken over under the Alien Enemy Act. She has not succeeded."

"Mrs. Rensinger, daughter of Mrs. Busch, became involved in trouble with 'Uncle Sam' when a wireless was discovered on her house. Mrs. Rensinger's son was connected with the New York Mail, but resigned when the white light of publicity was thrown upon that sheet."

"August Busch, present business head of the German brewery family, and son of Adolphus Busch, denies that the family purchased \$1,000,000 worth of German war bonds, but admits the purchase of \$500,000 worth—\$100,000 for himself and \$400,000 for his mother."

"The Buschs control 23 breweries in St. Louis alone, representing a capitalization of \$75,000,000. The Busch breweries in St. Louis do not now do

the big business they did prior to the war. The Anheuser-Busch plant reached the maximum of production in 1907. The beer sales in Missouri the past year fell off \$5,000,000."

"The trademark used by the Buschs for their beer is well known throughout America as it appears on the cars transporting beer and in many other places. This trade mark is German and Austrian combined. It is a cross between the German eagle and the Austrian coat of arms."

"In an attempt to defend the alleged loyalty of the Busch family, a friend made the statement in a St. Louis address that they had painted out all these labels on their cars, and had substituted, 'Buy Liberty Bonds.'"

"The truth is, this German label, according to August Busch, caused them an enormous loss of business since the breaking out of the war. Busch says that because of the antipathy of the Canadians to the German label, and the German name on his beer, they have lost practically all of their Canadian business. The large business with Australia was also practically demolished by reason of the war and opposition to the German label on the beer."

"To overcome this prejudice, the brewery is now putting out an English-worded label for its Canadian and Australian trade."

"There is evidence that the label is being painted off the cars, as claimed. In instances where it is done, however, it would seem to be due not to any patriotic motive on the part of the Buschs, but because of the fear of a further loss of business. Beer is fast losing its place as a 'tonic' and is being rightly labeled 'Teutonic.' It is pro-German."

"There is enough in the history of the Busch family and the Anheuser-Busch brewing concern to demonstrate that beer is pro-German, and that it is patriotic to smash the Kaiser's ally on this side of the Atlantic, as our soldier's are smashing the Kaiser's army in France."

TAX ON ALL SOFT DRINKS PROPOSED

House Ways and Means Committee Plans to Raise Revenue of \$100,000,000 From This Source—Stamps on Medicines

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A 10 per cent tax on all soft drinks sold by manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer and a tax of from 1 to 2 cents on soda fountain drinks, were written into the \$8,000,000,000 Revenue Bill on Monday by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The proposal is to put a tax of 2 cents on each 12-ounce paid for all soft drinks sold as soda fountains and of 1 cent upon sales of 7 cents per gallon. The committee expects to raise from this source, somewhere close to \$100,000,000.

The committee took the proprietary medicines and patent medicines out of the manufacturer's 10 per cent tax and grouped them in a 10 per cent stamp tax. The government expects by this change to largely increase the revenue, although the tax rate is the same, because of the higher retail prices.

The Treasury Department submitted comprehensive excess profits and alternative war profits tax schedules. It retains the present rates on excess profits carried in the present law, and provides for the 80 per cent maximum on the alternative war profits plan. It classifies different industries and in technical details regulates the exemptions to be allowed. This plan, which will be considered by the committee today, involves the old controversy between the Treasury and the committee, in which the committee contends for increase of the present excess of profits.

WOMAN GETS NEW HONOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Redfield set a precedent today by appointing Mrs. Agathe C. Stewart of Port Richmond, N. Y., his private secretary. Mrs. Stewart, who has been Mr. Redfield's confidential clerk for several years, probably is the first woman ever to hold the post of private secretary to a Cabinet member.

BREWERS JUDGING OWN COAL SUPPLY

Chairman Ellis of Boston Fuel Committee Asks for Full Instructions on Enforcement of Fifty Per Cent Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Apparent laxity in enforcing in New England the 50-per cent cut in the brewers' fuel supply, ordered by Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, on July 3, has raised the question of whether the federal order is being strictly enforced by fuel committees throughout the country. The order was welcomed particularly by millions of people in the North, many of whom felt that as a part-way measure it possibly would tend to relieve them from the rigors of another northern winter such as was experienced last year in New England and the Northwest especially.

Boston has more breweries than any other single city of New England. A score of plants are operating in its vicinity. Though the Garfield order was issued more than five weeks ago, the Boston brewers, who come under the jurisdiction of the Boston Fuel Committee, are still the judges of their own fuel supply.

David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, wrote a letter this week to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, asking for full instructions relative to enforcing the 50-per cent order. A letter ordering the local fuel committee to enforce the brewers' rule was sent out by the Fuel Administration, at the State House, on July 25, according to Augustus Cobb, head of the fuel conservation department. Neither Mr. Ellis nor James B. Noyes, chairman of committee A of the Boston Fuel Committee, had any record of this letter, and were awaiting instructions before acting upon Dr. Garfield's order. To date, the Boston Fuel Committee has had no instructions to interfere in any way with the distribution of bituminous coal, whether to the brewers or other industries.

Mr. Storrow's instructions of July 25 were issued after it had been called to the attention of the state administration that no steps had been taken to enforce the 50-per cent reduction to the brewers. Mr. Storrow advised the chairman of the local fuel committees as follows:

"We rely on you to see that the provisions of this order are carried out by all brewers in your district." He explained that the state administration kept "no record of team deliveries by local dealers," from whom most brewers receive their fuel in team lots.

How the local committees are to interpret the Garfield order is a new point raised. There is a question whether a given brewer will be allowed to take 50 per cent of a normal one-year supply as fast as he can get it, or whether it was not the intention of the Federal Administration to put the brewers on a 50-per cent month-by-month basis. Mr. Cobb did not have definite instructions, though it has been understood by some that the administration intended the application of the month-by-month basis.

ALIEN INSURANCE WRITERS SUSPEND

Ten German, Two Austrian and One Bulgarian Companies in Massachusetts Quit Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Under federal regulations forbidding fire insurance companies of enemy countries and their allies from making any more contracts in the United States, 13 companies have ceased to do business in the State of Massachusetts. Ten were German companies, two were Bulgarian and one was Austrian, according to the report of Frank Hardison, Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts.

Two other German companies were permitted to reinsure their business in other concerns. Eight others with German names were allowed to continue business after changing their

corporate titles. The change consisted in removing everything German from the names and substituting Americanized titles.

Speaking of these alien firms, Mr. Hardison says: "Their business has decreased considerably, not only by the maturity of policies, but from the refusal of patrons to continue their contracts, as they preferred to cancel and to take their protection in companies that have no German or enemy taint. The feared effect of the word 'German' in connection with insurance is well illustrated by the number of insurance companies having the word in their respective names which have hastened to remove it since the war began. What was formerly regarded as an asset in the title, and under which great American insurance corporations have been built up, was found to be a handicap because of the new-born distrust of the American people for any institution which has any appearance, even in name, of being allied with the German cause."

CHICAGO SUPPORT FOR BOLSHEVISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is announced in the Chicago Socialist, organ of the Socialist Party in Cook County, Ill., that Chicago Russians will hold a meeting on Sunday night, Aug. 18, for the purpose of protesting against the allied invasion of Russia. The meeting will be held at the West Side Auditorium, and it is announced that it will be under the auspices of the Union of Internationalists. Among the speakers named are Dr. Alexander Rovin of Detroit, Mich., Morris Backall and J. Louis Engdahl of Chicago, the last named, the editor of the Chicago Socialist.

An article appears in the party organ of Aug. 10 which opposes allied intervention, and declares that "it is hoped that the success of the Bolsheviks in the election at Vladivostok will impress itself, deeply upon the department of foreign relations in the allied capitals." It continues, "Every lover of world democracy must now join in demanding the immediate withdrawal of all allied bayonets, both from eastern Siberia and northern Russia, and the removal of all Czech-Slovak troops from Russian territory at the earliest possible moment." It contends that recent elections in Russia show a Soviet victory, and indicates that the Russian people favor the Bolshevik régime.

AIRPLANE MAIL ON A PERMANENT BASIS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Considering that the air mail service is no longer an experiment, the Post Office Department on Monday assumed control of the New York-Philadelphia-Washington routes as the first step in plans for the establishment of nation-wide airplane mail. Heretofore the service has been maintained by the War Department. Civilian aviators yesterday succeeded army officers in piloting airplanes over the Philadelphia-Washington air mail route.

NATIONAL GUARDS DISCHARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker informed the Senate on Monday that of 16,971 national guard officers, 464 had been discharged upon the recommendation of efficiency boards and 476 because of physical unfitness; 30 were court-martialed and two deserted.

FEW AUTOISTS GET SENTENCES TO JAIL

Massachusetts Courts Deal Leniently With Drivers Who Have Been Convicted of Operating While Under Liquor Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Judges and prosecuting officers in Massachusetts dealt leniently with persons arrested in the State in 1917 for operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor. Of the 655 motorists who were haled into the lower courts and had their cases disposed of either there or in the Superior Court, only 38, or less than 6 per cent, served jail sentences.

While a large majority of those persons convicted of assault or threatened assault with dangerous weapons were sent to penal institutions, 94 per cent of the irresponsible operators of motor cars secured immunity from imprisonment by the payment of comparatively small fines, or escaped completely by having their cases placed on file or not-prossed. About 3 per cent were found not guilty.

Lower court judges complained many times during the year that their action in finding probable cause in more than 80 per cent of the automobile liquor cases in those courts found very little support by Superior Court judges or the district attorneys.

To be sure, the lower court judges, after finding 527 persons guilty of operating motor cars after drinking liquor, released 252 upon the payment of fines which averaged only \$53 each. They also approved the placing of 51 cases on probation and 44 on file, while 18 persons accepted the judgment of the court and went to jail for terms averaging about a month. The remaining 162 were appealed.

In the Superior Court the district attorneys obtained 149 convictions or pleas of guilty, but only 20 persons were sent to jail for terms averaging a trifle more than a month. The Superior Court judges imposed fines averaging \$106 in 74 cases, and allowed the district attorneys to not-pross or place on file 55 cases, while seven persons were acquitted, leaving six cases pending at the close of the year.

One district attorney in commenting upon the few number of jail sentences, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the court terms were not long enough to try all the auto cases before judges. For that reason district attorneys accept compromise pleas with a fairly heavy fine.

"In our county we have 75 days in which to dispose of all the pending cases," said the District Attorney, "and under the law, the jail cases must be taken up first. These usually occupy more than half the term so that very little time remains to institute jury trials in a hundred or more other cases."

"If the public wants these auto liquor cases tried, it should demand longer sittings of the Superior Court."

NEW JERSEY FARE INCREASE

TRENTON, N. J.—The Public Service Company, controlling traction lines operated between cities in North Jersey, was permitted by the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners to charge 2½ cents a mile and a 10-cent minimum fare, to apply to districts where the company operates on its private right of way.

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U-BOAT MOVEMENT IN SPANISH WATERS

Verified Account of Action of U-22 Shows That Information From Government Did Not Reveal Real Facts of Event

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Few affairs with which the Germans have been associated in this country have aroused more curiosity and doubt than that of the submarine which recently paid a visit to Barcelona, and as to whose movements and operations two or three very contradictory accounts were given, eye-witnesses declaring that it entered Spanish territorial waters and stayed there some time, while an official statement, issued later, insisted that the craft had kept outside the limits. The government has manifested a strong disposition to discourage discussion upon the matter, and it is evident that one of the two or three good reasons it has for doing so is that the aforesaid official statements were not accurate. The writer is now enabled to state exactly what happened, the facts being quite beyond doubt and of an even more surprising character than those already related.

Hitherto, for some curious reason, there has been secrecy even about the number of the German submarine that so suddenly appeared off the harbor and caused excitement. It was the U-22. In the first news published of the affair it was said that the craft was seen about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, but the government officials subsequently insisted that it did not make its appearance until much later, the intention probably being, it is hinted, to cover up infringements of Spain's neutrality that occurred between these times. The U-22 was first seen at 7 o'clock, precisely, being then in the offing, but at 8 o'clock she was alongside the limits of the breakwater, and then only a mile and a half from the port. Thus at this time it was actually within the Spanish territorial waters and had not only become liable to internment, but, by the terms of the Spanish law, and according to Spanish precedent, should undoubtedly have been interned immediately. But the difference between this submarine and others that have come along to Spanish ports is that this one was not helpless, and, very noticeably, she appeared off Barcelona at a time of some political excitement and anxiety in consequence of the judicial proceedings against the police official, Bravo Portillo, for complicity in the German espionage system. The coincidence has been much remarked upon. An official states that, at the beginning the submarine was within a mile and a half of the inside of the port, and when it is denied that it was in Spanish territorial waters an obvious misstatement is being made.

On reaching this point the craft made signals to the Castillo de Montjuich, where the port authorities are, and at half-past 8 the harbor pilot, Señor Freijas, put off for the submarine, which was then lying just to the left of the breakwater. Señor Freijas went on board the submarine, and, as soon as he did so, the commander came forward and asked if he could speak English. Señor Freijas answered in the affirmative, and thus it happened that the conversation between this Spanish harbor pilot and the German submarine commander was carried on, as our informant put it, in the language of Shakespeare. The commander informed Señor Freijas that he wished to land a sailor who had something the matter with him, and also asked Señor Freijas to do him the favor of taking a letter from him to the German consul in Barcelona. After the harbor pilot had got over his first surprise at the commander's request, he answered that, as a matter of humanity, they might take off the sailor, but neither he nor anyone else would in any circumstances take a letter from him to Barcelona. Señor Freijas was very emphatic in this refusal, and few persons would have continued their request; but the submarine commander repeated his propositions, whereupon the other gave him to understand more by gesture than words that what is described as his dignified and patriotic attitude was irrevocable. The sailor was then taken off.

During this conversation Señor Freijas repeatedly warned the commander that he should leave Spanish territorial waters as speedily as possible, since the submarine was covered by the guns of Montjuich, and these might be fired at any moment. The commander smiled, and in a nonchalant manner begged Señor Freijas to remain with him a little longer, the Spanish official refusing and remarking that the commander was not only endangering his own life by remaining there, but that of himself, Señor Freijas, also. Subsequently the submarine withdrew to about the limits of the territorial waters, but frequently came within them in the course of maneuvers which it proceeded to carry out, submerging itself at intervals. Everybody in Barcelona believed that, as the vessel did not depart, it was waiting for the order to be interned, and there was general surprise when it became known that the authorities had no such intention and that they were limiting themselves to sending the destroyer No. 5 to watch it. About this time a boat manned by German sailors put off from one of the German ships interned in the harbor and attempted to approach the submarine. This boat, after the occupants had attempted to board the submarine, was sent back by the destroyer. After this impudent proceeding, and when it was

seen that the submarine had apparently no immediate intention of leaving Barcelona waters, some of the representatives of the allied powers in Barcelona determined to take action and sent a message to the authorities at the French port called Port Vendres, the first place beyond the frontier, proposing that a hydroplane should be sent along immediately. For some reason or other, which does not appear to be properly understood, there was some delay in acting upon this proposal, and it was not until 30 hours later that two French destroyers and three submarines arrived off the port, by which time their intended prey had disappeared. Some say that the reason for the delay was the misleading wording in the message of the allied representatives, but others insist that, like many other messages leaving Barcelona, it was tampered with and intercepted by those in league with the Germans. The submarine left at half-past 8 at night. Two hours later another member of her crew was found lying in an open boat in the harbor, and was taken ashore by the authorities.

It is particularly pointed out that no German submarine could possibly have come to Barcelona, as this one did, and have remained there all day, disposing itself in various ways, unless it enjoyed a sense of perfect security from the knowledge that there were no enemy ships near by to interfere with it, and such knowledge could only be obtained by a perfect system of German espionage on shore and throughout Spanish waters.

CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The General Federation of Trade Unions held its annual conference recently at Leicester. Mr. James O'Grady, M. P., presided, and about 150 delegates, representing a membership of some 1,032,000, attended.

In his opening address Mr. O'Grady commented upon the fact that during the past year there had been very few disputes. That, however, he pointed out, must not be taken as an indication that the workers were satisfied with the existing condition of things. Trouble had threatened in certain cases, but it had been allayed by a resort to reason. Mr. O'Grady spoke appreciatively of the work of the Committee on Production. It had, he said, provided machinery which had prevented disputes which would have resulted in nothing less than social revolution, caused by the stupidity of employers who eluded to outworn doctrines of political economy. Mr. O'Grady also referred to the splendid work carried out by the Food Controller.

Speaking of the international aspect of trade unionism, Mr. O'Grady said the federation had been a tower of strength to the French, Italian and Belgian trade union movements. The executive, he said, had stood solidly against peace negotiations, and had maintained that there could be no peace and no negotiations with enemy representatives until the invaded territory had been restored, and until Germany had made full restoration and reparation. The rights of small nations, he declared, must be safeguarded by a League of Nations.

Referring to reconstruction, Mr. O'Grady said they must make it clear that they would not suffer the control or domination of government departments. The employers and workmen in the various industries, he maintained, would be the people to make proposals to the government departments and those departments must act upon their advice.

The question of reconstruction was also discussed during the conference. Mr. Ben Tillett, M. P. (dockers) considered that the question of reconstruction was not being properly dealt with. He thought the war would end suddenly, and that when peace came, unless something was done quickly, the whole organization of the army, navy and munitions workers would be thrown into a state of chaos.

A resolution was passed expressing abhorrence at the crimes committed by the German submarine in sinking the hospital ship Llandovery Castle. On the second day of the conference a memorandum on the vocational training of disabled soldiers was brought up by the secretary, Mr. W. A. Appleton. The memorandum pointed out the necessity for trade unions themselves considering the question and formulating their policy. Neglect of the unions to deal with the problem might compel disabled men to enter the labor market without the protection afforded by trade union combination, and in this way constitute a menace both to wages and conditions. Some societies, Mr. Appleton said, had already formulated a scheme with the employers, believing that they could do more for themselves than could be done by the federation. He hoped this was so, because he believed strongly in private arrangements between employers and trade unionists without interference from third parties.

REFORMS PROPOSED FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

State Activities in Power and Production and New Method for Primary Elections to Go Before Voters in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—South Dakota will be called upon to vote in November on 12 constitutional amendments, most of which deal in the issues of state development along the lines of state activities in power and production; and one initiated law, which attempts to set up a different method of conducting primary elections, and through these the people will of necessity be compelled to take a specific interest in public affairs other than that of merely who shall be the official force to put such propositions into practical laws and working propositions when they are enacted.

The "tax amendment" is given first place upon the ballot as Amendment A. This proposes that the Legislature may classify property at different rates for the purposes of taxation, fixing one rate of valuation for real estate, and another for improvements upon the same, and yet another for personal property if so desired. It also allows the enactment of legislation for the taxation of franchisees and incomes. The old constitutional provision requires all taxes to be equal on all property, and gives no right of taxation of incomes or occupations, nor does it allow corporate incomes to be used as a basis of valuation.

The second amendment, B, gives authority for the calling in of other judges than the members of the Supreme Court, where questions which affect the members of the court are up for adjudication.

Amendment C extends the time for payment for state lands to 30 years, if desired, with long time low interest bearing opportunities for purchase of homes.

Amendment D allows increasing salaries of state officials, the Governor to \$5000, members of the Supreme Court to \$4500, and other state officers to \$3000.

Amendment E is the suffrage amendment, which carries two different provisions, one requiring full citizenship for the voting privilege. Under the present provision, a voting right is given on a declaration of citizenship, and many are voting who never have taken out citizenship papers, and who never expect to do so, the other provision being that of universal suffrage to all citizens, male or female. There is considerable bitterness expressed by the anti-suffrage advocates in regard to the tying of the two propositions into one amendment, but they go upon the basis that it shapes.

Amendments F, G, H, I, J deal with state development, in its different phases, the first authorizing the State to engage in the development of its coal fields, and to mine and market coal; the next strikes from the constitution its present provision, which prohibits the State from engaging in internal improvements of any character. The next authorizes the State to give its credit to and hold capital stock in corporations organized for state development. The next authorizes the State to develop the water powers within its borders for the purpose of power development, and gives the State the right to own and hold the necessary property to this end, and the last of the list authorizing the State to develop its cement possibilities, this called out through the purchase and closing down of the cement plants which were being operated in the State.

Amendment J, authorizes the State to appropriate money for the purchase, maintenance and operation of grain elevators and warehouses either within or without the State; and authorizes the State to appropriate money for the purchase, or construction, or maintenance and operation of packing plants and flour mills anywhere within the State.

All of these propositions were submitted to the people by the 1917 session of the Legislature, and it is now up to the voters of the State to say to whether or not they approve the State's taking up the development of its own resources.

The one initiated law is what is known in this State as the "Richards" primary law, from the originator of the plan. In general terms it requires each organized political party in the State to meet in conventions, called "proposal meetings," at which they propose platforms, and select two lists of proposed candidates to be voted for at a primary election. One of these lists is to be designated as the majority candidates, and the other as the minority candidates.

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WAR WORK COUNCIL OF Y. W. C. A. MEETS

Plans for the Next War Fund Campaign to Be Formulated at the Two-Day Convention Opening in Maine City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association recently announced that the plans for the next war fund campaign would be formulated at the convention in session at Portland, Me., today and Wednesday, at which Mrs. James S. Cushman, chairman of the council, will preside. Among the delegates to the convention will be Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Joseph Daniels, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry van Dyke.

The delegates will be thoroughly informed about the work that has been done by the Y. W. C. A. in the war zone and at the camps and cantonnements in this country, and plans for more extensive development will be formed.

A description of the work which women have been doing for women in France will be given by Miss Henrietta Roelofs, who is in charge of the Blue Triangle work there, and who has returned to this country for a brief visit. Recently she explained how greatly the Y. W. C. A. workers have been assisting the nurses abroad. In many cases these women are confined for long intervals to remote sections, where it would be impossible for them to have even the simplest conveniences were it not for the willing services rendered by these workers, who shop for them and supply their needs. In addition to this form of assistance, the Y. W. C. A. secretary brings to the isolated and dreary colony a real wealth of new interests in the formation of French classes and organized recreation. In short, the association establishes a cheerful place where the young women may find real comfort and a brief change from their trying surroundings.

The association has recently undertaken a new problem of providing for the quarters, as well as the social and recreative program of the girls of the American Signal Corps Unit. The regular rules and regulations of the army are laid down for these young women, and the Y. W. C. A. has the responsibility of maintaining supervision of these girls, to see that the rules are enforced. In Paris and Tours, hotels for their accommodation have been opened.

All the privileges of the Y. W. C. A. work abroad are extended to French as well as American girls. It is interesting that the association is getting results among the former, as they are beginning to prefer the American low heels to their high French ones.

The Republican nominee for Governor will be Col. John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, a member of the state Legislature. His Democratic opponent will be Senator Nathaniel E. Martin, party leader in the upper branch of the Legislature. Colonel Bartlett was the candidate for United States Senator six years ago against Senator Hollis when the election was made by the Legislature.

The only efforts exerted are those by the prohibition and Anti-Saloon League organizations to secure a Legislature that will ratify the federal prohibition amendment and retain the State's bone-dry law.

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WAR WORK COUNCIL OF Y. W. C. A. MEETS

Plans for the Next War Fund Campaign to Be Formulated at the Two-Day Convention Opening in Maine City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association recently announced that the plans for the next war fund campaign would be formulated at the convention in session at Portland, Me., today and Wednesday, at which Mrs. James S. Cushman, chairman of the council, will preside. Among the delegates to the convention will be Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Joseph Daniels, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry van Dyke.

The delegates will be thoroughly informed about the work that has been done by the Y. W. C. A. in the war zone and at the camps and cantonnements in this country, and plans for more extensive development will be formed.

A description of the work which women have been doing for women in France will be given by Miss Henrietta Roelofs, who is in charge of the Blue Triangle work there, and who has returned to this country for a brief visit. Recently she explained how greatly the Y. W. C. A. workers have been assisting the nurses abroad. In many cases these women are confined for long intervals to remote sections, where it would be impossible for them to have even the simplest conveniences were it not for the willing services rendered by these workers, who shop for them and supply their needs. In addition to this form of assistance, the Y. W. C. A. secretary brings to the isolated and dreary colony a real wealth of new interests in the formation of French classes and organized recreation. In short, the association establishes a cheerful place where the young women may find real comfort and a brief change from their trying surroundings.

The association has recently undertaken a new problem of providing for the quarters, as well as the social and recreative program of the girls of the American Signal Corps Unit. The regular rules and regulations of the army are laid down for these young women, and the Y. W. C. A. has the responsibility of maintaining supervision of these girls, to see that the rules are enforced. In Paris and Tours, hotels for their accommodation have been opened.

All the privileges of the Y. W. C. A. work abroad are extended to French as well as American girls. It is interesting that the association is getting results among the former, as they are beginning to prefer the American low heels to their high French ones.

The Republican nominee for Governor will be Col. John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, a member of the state Legislature. His Democratic opponent will be Senator Nathaniel E. Martin, party leader in the upper branch of the Legislature. Colonel Bartlett was the candidate for United States Senator six years ago against Senator Hollis when the election was made by the Legislature.

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NODESIGNATIONFOR LEAGUE CANDIDATES

Non-Partisan League Nominees in South Dakota Must Appear on the Ballot as Independents, Rules the Attorney-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—That the National Farmers Non-Partisan League is not entitled under the law to any separate place on the ballots for the November election in South Dakota as a party entity, because the league failed to take advantage of the state primary election law by placing a ticket before the voters at the primary election in May of this year, but instead must content itself with having the league candidates in the independent column with any others who choose to file that way, is the substance of an opinion rendered by Attorney-General Caldwell of this city.

The league filed petitions for its candidates following the selection of a state and congressional ticket at a convention held in July by the league, and then sought to have them designated as members of the party by demanding of the Secretary of State that he place a motto over the names of the Non-Partisan League candidates for state and congressional places, which would clearly indicate that they were members of the Non-Partisan League.

Secretary of State Rood appealed to Attorney-General Caldwell to learn if the law permitted any such evasion of the state primary election law, and the Attorney-General promptly replied that it did not. His opinion is in part as follows:

"Section 1909 of the political code provides the form of certificate of nomination to be made by convention or primary meeting. Among other things this certificate is required to designate in not more than five words the party or principle which such convention or primary meeting represents. Our primary law requires all nominations to be made at a primary election, instead of at a political convention, except nominations of independent candidates by petition.

"Section 1902 of the political code provides for the nomination of independent candidates by petition. This petition or 'certificate of nomination' is required to contain 'the name of the candidate for the office to be filled and such other information as is required to be given in certificates of nomination provided for in Section 1909.' It is doubtless under the provision of Section 1902 that the petitions or certificates have been made to contain a clause showing the principles for which the candidates stand.

"It is my opinion, therefore, that the names of all candidates who have been nominated by independent petition, whatever may be the principle or motto stated in such petition, shall be placed in a single column upon the ballots for the November election and that that column should be headed 'Independent Candidates,' and should bear no other designation. And since these principles or mottos do not appear upon the ballot I see no reason why the Secretary of State should certify them to the county auditors."

The ruling of the Attorney-General will greatly handicap the Non-Partisan League in properly placing its candidates before the voters on the ballots for the November election. There may be other independent candidates who will be placed in the same column as the Non-Partisan League candidates, and voters belonging to the league will have difficulty in picking out the league candidates unless they go to mark their ballots, unless they familiarize themselves with the names of all their candidates.

PASSING OF GERMAN IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The use of German textbooks and the teaching of the German language in the schools of western Pennsylvania is fast passing into oblivion. One by one the counties are barring the language from the schools. In many sections the publication of German newspapers is being discouraged. While no German papers have been suppressed so far, borough councils in many sections adjoining Pittsburgh have passed ordinances prohibiting German papers in the borough for the duration of the war.

The only German paper in Pittsburgh is the Volksblatt and Freiheit-Freund, edited by George Seibel. About a year ago Seibel was haled before the Federal Grand Jury for editorial utterances and later was severely criticized for an editorial published in German in which he said that the Declaration of Independence "should be burned by the public hangman." Since then the paper and the editor have been under close surveillance by government officials.

NEW ZEALAND WANTS PROHIBITION LAW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—New Zealand wants prohibition, and an effort will be made to have Parliament get behind the movement, purchase all liquor concerns and supplies and make the Dominion "dry," was the word brought to Honolulu recently by W. H. George of Wellington, who represents the national commission of the Y. M. C. A. of New Zealand, and who is on his way to London for advice regarding the expenditure of \$600,000 raised in the Dominion recently for war work.



Regent Street, London, looking toward Oxford Street

REGENT STREET AND ITS NEIGHBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Regent Street owes its existence to the whim of a Hanoverian Prince. When George IV was still Prince Regent and lived at Carlton House, on the site of the present Waterloo Place, he planned for the building of a magnificent street, three miles in length, which would lead from Carlton House to Primrose Hill, on which he designed to build himself a summer palace. The street was built during the closing years of the Napoleonic wars, but the summer palace on the hill, between the town and the heights of Hampstead, remained an unrealized dream. Though leading neither to nor from any royal palace, Regent Street has continued one of London's great thoroughfares. Crowds of shop gazers make their way along its broad pavements, for Regent Street offers very great attractions behind its plate glass windows. Here is precious merchandise from the earth's four quarters, Persian carpets, Chinese ivories, goldsmiths' work, fine linen, gorgeous silks.

In curious contrast with this broad and fashionable mart are some of the narrow side streets which run into Soho, a quarter of the town with characteristics entirely its own. Turning up Beak Street, a few steps bring the curious of London's byways into Golden Square. Dinky in appearance and having known better days, the square began its existence at the Restoration, in the Seventeenth Century, and counts among its list of habitués in the days of wigs and Sedan chairs such persons of mark as Lord Bolingbroke, Mrs. Cibber, the singer, and Angelica Kauffmann. At the close of the Eighteenth Century Golden Square was beginning to decline from its dignity. It can claim at that time William Blake as a close neighbor, for the author of the "Songs of Innocence" was then a small boy of ten living at his father's house in Broad Street, tramping from there to Mr. Parr's drawing school in the Strand or, on a holiday, making for the river and the St. George's Fields beyond. This was in 1767, when London was still much as Hogarth had depicted it ten years previously. A little over half a century later Golden Square has descended a good many grades in the social scale and in these reduced circumstances comes under the observant eye of Charles Dickens and provides him with a house and home for Ralph Nickleby. "It is one of those squares," says Dickens, "that have been." "A great resort of foreigners," he continues, in words which stamp a character in Dickens' indelible way, foreigners of the kind who wear "large rings and heavy watch guards. Two or three violins and a wind instrument from the opera-band reside within its precincts. Its boarding houses are musical, and the notes of pianos and harps float in the evening time round the head of the mournful statue—the guardian genius of a little wilderness of shrubs, in the center of the square." This was Golden Square in 1838, and if it receives a mention in the guide books of modern London, alongside of its grand neighbor, Regent Street, it owes it entirely to Charles Dickens.

MILK STATIONS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The local Food Administration has proposed the establishment of community milk stations and cooperative delivery as a means of reducing the high price of milk.

The distributors declared that the prices of material and of carrying on business were so fixed that any reduction of price would be impossible unless revolutionary means were employed. The creation of a permanent board of experts to watch conditions in Southern Illinois, in Missouri and other points from which the St. Louis milk supply is drawn, has been discussed. Following the formation of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association milk prices have steadily advanced until they are now 14 cents a quart and 8 cents a pint.

ATLANTA A CENTER OF WAR INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—According to recent dispatches from Washington, Atlanta has been chosen as headquarters of the twelfth region of the War Industries Board. No director has yet been named, but it is assumed that W. H. White Jr., president of the Chamber of Commerce, who was recently appointed chairman for this region and asked to take the steps necessary for organizing a regional board, will be named, providing his other duties will allow him to take up this work. Mr. White sent out letters some time ago to chambers of commerce in leading cities of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, asking that chairmen be appointed with a view to calling a general meeting for organization.

These regional organizations, the board has announced, are for the purpose of furnishing the government with necessary knowledge of the national conditions in providing new resources and converting industries which have been affected by war conditions into war work.

BARGES BEGIN TO RUN ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Following close upon an industrial survey of the Upper Mississippi River, the first government barges, with a capacity of 4500 tons, will begin their northern trip from St. Louis in charge of E. F. Goltra, president of the iron company which has authorized the first shipment. In the meantime, rivermen and commercial and industrial organizations along the river are lending every possible support toward the \$8,000,000 appropriation now pending in Congress to provide extension of barge lines on the upper river. At the present only one packet boat is engaged in the river trade, the Helen Blair, running between the Tri-Cities and St. Paul.

PACKETS CARRYING MORE LIVE STOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mississippi River packets have delivered more live stock to the Independent Stockyards in St. Louis during the first six months of 1918 than in the corresponding half of last year. This has had the effect of materially relieving transportation congestion on north and south railroads. In the last four months more than one-third of all stock received at the Independent yards came by boat. Practically all the river boats using St. Louis harbor as a terminal carry some live stock. The rates are slightly higher than those charged by railroads but the stock arrives in better condition.

SOLDIERS DEMAND TECHNICAL WORKS

American Library Association Finds Greatest Call at United States Army Camps Is for Books of Instructive Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Mass.—The civilian public, which may regard libraries at army camps and cantonments merely from a recreational standpoint, may be interested in the announcement made by the American Library Association that the proportion of military and technical books circulated greatly exceeds the call for fiction and light reading, and that at the present time 80 per cent of the calls received by camp librarians are for books specially needed for training for the front, and for works that will lead to higher commissions in the navy.

In the selection of these books, many experts have been called in to pass judgment. This work is carried on mainly in Washington, and there is a constant demand in the way of definite needs as expressed by camp librarians from all parts of the United States. The preliminary purchase of books comprised works on military and technical subjects of a general nature, and 2000 volumes were sent to each camp. From the first, this number has been rapidly increased, and still many calls are daily coming in.

M. G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Nebraska library, Lincoln, Neb., organizer of the library at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., states that he was in a measure prepared to find a wide range of tastes, but did not expect to see such a keen and eager interest in technical subjects. "We provided arithmetics, algebras, and geometries for the building nearest the machine gun companies," he said, "and they were constantly in use. The books donated by a normal school president were sent to a Y. M. C. A. hut, about 50 volumes of psychology, philosophy, ethics, metaphysics, political economy, and sociology. These books were in constant use and were taken out repeatedly. It seems difficult for civilians to realize the extent of the demand for serious books. A friend of mine, a book dealer, asked me to let him know what books I found would be most useful, and he would send them down. I asked for a few books on wireless, automobiles, and electricity, and my friend referred my request to a large organization to which he belonged. They showed no interest, however, saying they did not believe soldiers would care for such 'high-brow stuff.' And I was having daily requests from all parts of the camp for just such 'high-brow' subjects."

Many of the camp libraries are publishing small lists of books, to be had at the library building, which will be found of real assistance to the man who is anxious to master his job as a soldier. At Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kan., the library published on small cards orders for sentinels as aid to the requirement of memorizing. They fitted the shirt pocket and were of great assistance to the recruits to whom soldiering was a new experience.

Books to aid in vocational training and others on scientific subjects are always in demand; also textbooks on French and books for men with an imperfect knowledge of English. In the latter connection scrapbooks are proving of great value, the pictures

conveying word ideas which are most helpful. Works on the history of the war, biography, travel and science are being called for continually, and gifts along these lines will at all times be appreciated by library workers.

SALOONS FORCED TO CLOSE AT MIDNIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Notices have been issued to saloon keepers through the office of Joseph W. Montgomery, United States District Attorney, closing at midnight 32 saloons doing business in the vicinity of military camps in New Orleans. The order to close the saloons resulted from the recent complaint from Col. Percy Willis, commandant at Jackson Barracks, that men in uniform stationed at New Orleans were being permitted to visit the places and buy liquor in violation of the proclamation of the Secretary of War. The complaint was made to Mayor Behrman, who asked District Attorney Montgomery for his interpretation of the law, with a view to its enforcement. Mr. Montgomery, after communication by wire with Attorney-General Gregory, said he was convinced the regulations applied to three of the New Orleans camps, and saloons operating within a half mile zone of Jackson Barracks, Camp Martin and Camp Nichols were ordered to close.

ARMOUR CONCERN IS FINED BY COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Armour Fertilizer Works, a subsidiary of Armour & Co., entered a plea of guilty to charges brought by the government of misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, and was fined \$100 and costs. The United States District Attorney brought the action in March, 1916, and the fine was levied in the United States District Court by Federal Judge Carpenter.

The complaint was that some of Armour's meat meal, a chicken food product, was labeled to contain 60 per cent protein, and was found by an analyst in the Bureau of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, to contain 53.3 per cent of crude protein, not 60 per cent. The label on the bag was as follows: "100 lbs. Armour's meat meal—meat residue—guaranteed analysis: protein, 60 per cent; fat, 10 per cent; fiber not over 2 per cent." Sale was made to the Starr Grain Company, an Indiana concern.

CHICAGO MAYOR NOT PERMITTED TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mayor William Thompson of Chicago, who is arranging a tour of Southern Illinois in the interest of his race for United States senator in the Republican primary, was refused permission to speak in Edwardsville, Ill., by Mayor Hotz on Saturday. John P. Garner of Chicago, public service commissioner, personal representative of Mr. Thompson, asked permission for a public Thompson demonstration. Mayor Hotz recalled the demonstration in Peoria against Mr. Thompson last week, and refused a permit, saying it would "invite trouble." Mr. Thompson's candidacy is hotly resented in Southern Illinois, where he is openly charged with pro-Germanism, and Republicans assert he will not be supported if nominated.

DEBS, IN SPEECH, DENOUNCES WAR

Socialists in Chicago Conference Swayed by Declaration That Conflict Is Between Capitalists and Against Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—All uncertainty as to the stand the national conference of Socialist officials would take on the war was swept away by the reception given the speech of Eugene V. Debs, when he declared before the conference that he "hoped there would be no thought on the part of any to change the party's attitude toward the war."

This remark was received with cheers and stamping of feet of almost the entire conference. Mr. Debs declared that he believed the Socialists should not change their attitude, because Socialists had come to realize that it was not a working-class war, but a capitalists' war. He said there was but one war that he was interested in, and that was the war of the workers of the world. He declared that he had enlisted in that war for life and would shed his blood for it, but never in any war of the ruling classes one upon another.

"They can call me disloyal, call me traitor, put me in jail or send me to the gallows, but I go with my principles," he declared. He said that the capitalists who are waging war for democracy are doing all they can to suppress democracy because they have persecuted the Socialist Party.

He urged the Socialists in "fight unceasingly for international socialism and the emancipation of the workingmen of the world." He said all messages that had come to him from Socialists since he had been arrested on a charge of disloyalty were filled with militant spirit. He urged that "now is the time for action" and that all do their "utmost for the only cause on earth worth living for, fighting for and dying for."

Before the speech of Mr. Debs was made, the Socialists did not express themselves about the war, but after his speech, judging from remarks made by different ones, it was evident that they favored the majority resolution passed at the St. Louis convention.

The only voice raised in the conference in favor of a pro-war program was that of Joseph Novak, member of the executive committee and representative of the Bohemian Foreign Language Federation, who declared that there is not a Socialist who wants to see Germany or Austria victorious. He pointed out that it would endanger socialism the world over unless the Imperialist German Army was overcome. No sooner had he uttered these words than half a dozen Socialists were on their feet, and several called to Mr. Novak and asked him if he was a Socialist. Others appealed to the chair to be heard, but the chair stopped the discussion because it was out of order, he said, to discuss the war. Mr. Novak has enlisted in the army, and will leave in two weeks for the front, he declared. As a member of the national executive committee of the party, he would like to have seen them take a pro-war stand, but it is understood that the committee is opposed to such a stand.

NOMINATIONS FILED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Nomination papers filed with the Secretary of State prior to noon on Monday include the following Republicans:

For Auditor of the Commonwealth, Alonzo B. Cook of Boston. For Councilor, 4th district, George B. Vason of Cambridge; 6th district, James G. Harris of Medford. For County Commissioner, Plymouth County, Frederic T. Bailey of Scituate. For Representative in the General Court—1st Barnstable, George F. Dennis of Sandwich; 4th Essex, John T. Robinson and Paul H. Graham, both of Haverhill; 5th Essex,

William H. Russell of Methuen; 19th Essex, James A. Torrey of Beverly; 11th Middlesex, James Harry Wilkins of Carlisle; 18th Middlesex, John H. Hinckley of Stoneham; 1st Suffolk, Thomas A. Niland of Boston; 21st Suffolk, Charles D. Bradbury of Winthrop; 8th Worcester, William F. Keogh of Blackstone; 10th Worcester, George McLeod of Clinton.

The following are the Democratic nominations filed: For Representative in the General Court—4th Berkshire, Jeremiah M. Linehan of Pittsfield; 6th Essex, Michael H. Jordan of Lawrence; 1st Suffolk, Thomas A. Niland of Boston; 2nd Suffolk, John B. Cashman of Boston; 6th Suffolk, John W. Craig of Boston.

The following Socialist nominations were filed: For representative in the General Court—3rd Hampden, Barnard Feldman and John J. Garvey, both of Springfield.

CHILDREN HAVE COMMUNITY SING

Memphis Promoting Movement Among Juveniles as Step Toward City-Wide Awakening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The community sing, as both a national and a civic ideal, is being successfully promoted in Memphis along two distinct lines.

Believing that the most thorough way to awaken a city-wide appreciation of music, is to begin with the children, a juvenile community sing has been launched by Mrs. E. L. Crofton of the Parent-Teacher Association, at the Central High School. To this end, weekly rehearsals are held on Saturday afternoon, in the large auditorium, in which pupils of all ages, as well as their parents, are invited to participate.

The sings are also attended by the Boy Scouts, and it is the plan of the director have these young singers take part in all patriotic rallies, as a unit, especially in the parades of the local draftees, when the men leave for the cantonments, that the children may sing and cheer them on their way.

As an incentive to faithful attendance at the rehearsals, the Daughters of the American Revolution recently presented the school chorus with a silk American flag.

As an Americanization project, the juvenile community sing has already attracted to its ranks many alien children, who have memorized the words and music of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and who have been taught incidentally, what a privilege it is to claim the protection and benefits of this country.

The Soldiers Aid Choral Society, an association of adult musicians, is bringing into active cooperation much of the best vocal talent of the city. This society meets weekly for rehearsals in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, and it has already attained the importance of a permanent community sing.

Community Singing Gains

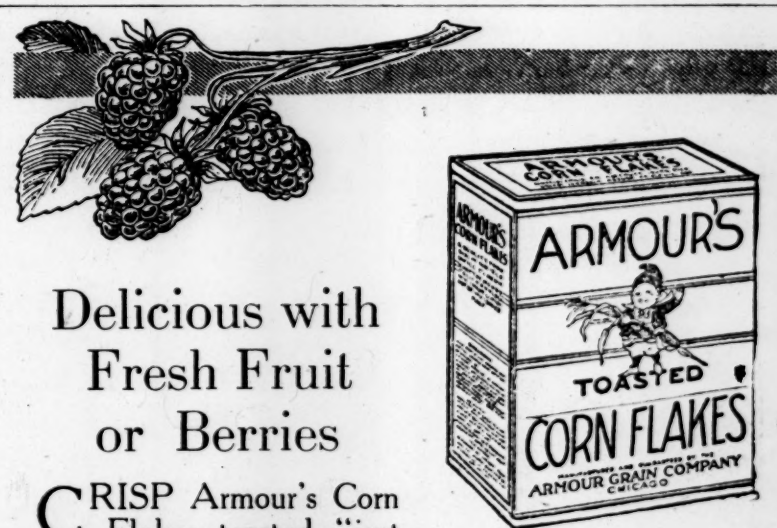
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Community singing is gaining in popularity every week here. Each Friday night a band concert is given in City Hall Park, and in between the selections, songs of the Allies are sung by a chorus of from 1500 to 2500 persons. Community singing started at Burlington in honor of Bastille Day, and was such a success that it is being carried out each week. Great Britain's anniversary of her entrance into the war was celebrated in this way. The residents have purchased leaflets at 10 cents each, containing a large collection of songs, printed especially for community singing.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR ATLANTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Legislature has passed the Atlanta charter amendment to take the city schools from the control of the City Council, and vest their control in a school board of five members, to be elected by the people, each member to come from one of five city school districts.



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ANTI-LOAFING LAW CALLED A SUCCESS

Massachusetts Superintendent of State Public Employment Office Finds Large Number Have Gone to Work Voluntarily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Anti-Loafing Law, which went into effect in Massachusetts a few weeks ago, has proved a success, according to the superintendent of the State Public Employment Office in Boston, who has the task of providing positions for those in Boston and the adjoining communities who come within the provisions of the act. In addition to the persistent loafers who have taken positions at police solicitation, a surprisingly large number of men, he says, have gone to work voluntarily since registering, without waiting for the authorities to exert pressure upon them.

The act requires that all males between 18 and 50 who are able to work shall engage in and pursue some "regular, useful occupation" for at least 36 hours a week. All unemployed, and those not employed, as the law specifies, 36 hours a week, were called upon to register on July 12, last, exceptions being made in the cases of persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers, and certain others. Persons registered are required to report weekly, so long as they are without positions. It was provided that the state employment agencies should endeavor to find work for those who registered.

Much interest has been shown in the subject of which are considered "regular, useful occupations," and which are not so regarded, in official estimation. The act itself does not specify, and the authorities have not attempted to classify the useful and the non-useful occupations. The procedure contemplated by the act, as it is explained by the authorities, is for the individual to decide for himself whether he should register. By registering, he becomes an applicant for a job. Should he fail to register, and the police arrest him, the court may decide whether his occupation is useful or otherwise.

So far, there do not appear to have been any rulings on this phase of the question. The authorities, at any rate, have no record of them. The cases taken into court have been for the most part for such offenses as failure to register, on the part of persons who clearly were not employed at all, and the only question for the courts to rule upon was whether the accused were engaged in anything at all for 36 hours a week.

In one case, which promises to furnish something of interest in this connection, the accused is an organizer for the I. W. W., and the testimony indicated that he is engaged at more than the required 36 hours a week. The police have raised the point that such an occupation is not "useful" under the act. The court's decision is expected on Aug. 22.

Several states besides Massachusetts have enacted anti-loafing laws to supplement the federal order, and reach men below and above the draft age. It has been noticeable, according to the authorities, that one of the beneficial results of the Massachusetts law has been its application to the youths of 18 and thereabouts who were apt to get into mischief because they had nothing else to do.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—It is announced that concessions have been granted to the firm of Carlo Enrietti for the construction of a port and dockyard at Balce, near Naples. The area known as the Lake of Avernus is to be converted into a basin and connected with the sea by a canal. Financial assistance is to be given by the government in the undertaking which has to be begun within six months of the cessation of hostilities and finished within a period of 60 years. At the end of 60 years it is to pass into the hands of the State. The undertaking is stated to represent an important part of the program which the Minister for Public Works hopes to see carried out after the war. The undertaking will effect a considerable transformation in the regions concerned, in which, it is recalled, there existed a very important naval and mercantile center in Roman times.

At a special general meeting of the great firm of Ansaldo, recently held in Rome, it was decided to increase the capital of the company from 100,000,000 to 500,000,000 lire by means of a new issue of shares. An account was given of the activities of the firm which has accomplished such great things since the beginning of the war and of the situation which has led to the conclusion that an increase of capital was desirable.

NAVAL EXHIBITIONS AT PRINCES' GALLERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a time when hardly a day passes without some fresh story from the sea, some achievement and deed of daring or record of endurance in the protracted war, carried on in difficult and trying circumstances, which it has fallen to the lot of the British and allied navies to wage, the exhibition which Sir Eric Geddes has opened at Princes' Galleries, Piccadilly, will prove a source of the deepest interest to the public. The exhibits are naval colored photographs illustrating the fight with the German submarines. Many of

the photographs are the work of the Royal Air Force and Airship Section of the Admiralty. The first to attract the attention both by its size and the striking nature of the subject is the picture of the *Vindictive* after her glorious fight at Zeebrugge Mole. There she is ripped and scarred and with tattered funnels, as brave a ship as eyes could wish to see. On the day of the private view, leaning against the wall was a small picture of her, smart and spruce as she looked before the fray. Another and most effective picture is that of a German submarine forced up to the surface by injuries received in a long distance chase, her crew all on deck crying "Kamerad, Kamerad," to the ship to which the photograph was taken by Bo'sun W. A. Wiggins. There are numerous photographs of submarines in various conditions while three of the largest and most striking pictures deal with the effects of the depth charges of T. N. T. One of these represents a huge mass of water thrown into the air in column shape to a height of 200 feet. The battle cruiser *Indomitable* breaking through a boom is one of the most notable of the exhibits, taken, as it was, from a seaplane. The color effects both of sky and sea, the sunlight on the water and breaking through clouds adds artistic interest to a show already possessed of immense attraction. Many of the pictures show Jack at play or with his pets, while one depicts him in battle rifle necessary as protection against big gun fire effects. The *Wrens* too, the war time aids to the British Navy, are shown at drill and in the fulfillment of the work which now devolves on their corps. Several of them in their neat sailor blue uniforms were in attendance at the gallery. It is intended that after London has had ample opportunity of seeing the exhibition, the pictures shall be sent across to the United States.

GEORGIA REFORM BOND BILL PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—The reform bond bill under which two-thirds of those voting on election day will carry a bond issue, was passed in the Georgia House of Representatives, Aug. 7, by a vote of 150 to 5. Under the old statute a two-thirds majority of the registered vote is required to pass any bond issue in an incorporated town or city in Georgia, and the recent election in Atlanta failed, regardless of the fact that of 8700 votes cast, only about 100 voted against the proposed bond issue. The new measure applies only to cities of 150,000, making Atlanta the only one in Georgia affected by it.

A bill increasing the salary of the Governor from \$5000 to \$7500, was passed by the House.

MARKERS PLACED ALONG BOONE TRAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Daughters of the American Revolution have recently placed markers along Daniel Boone's entire pioneer trail in Tennessee. Nine tablets appear at intervals, nine miles apart, thus tracing his wanderings and telling of the notable adventures he encountered along his rugged pathway in this southern territory.

The renowned Boone tree, about nine miles from Johnson City, bears a bronze inscription tablet, and markers have been placed at Austin Springs and Watauga. A number of the markers are made of boulders and rock shafts, their natural appearance being retained as far as possible.

HONOLULU BREWERS GO OUT OF BUSINESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Honolulu Brewing Malt Company is to go out of business, according to a decision reached by the stockholders recently. It has been agreed to reduce the capital stock of the company from \$500,000 to \$125,000 and to pay at once a dividend of \$5 on each share. The next step will be the finding of purchasers for the machinery, land and plant. The ice storage and ice making will continue for a time, but the board of directors and the manager have been instructed gradually to dispose of all of the plant so that further dividends per share can be declared.

CANADA AFTER DESERTERS

BOSTON, Mass.—Canada has begun the task of rounding up all the deserters from her army, who are now in the United States. Four have been sent from Boston to Canada, and four or five more are due to leave soon. The men are sent to Canada in charge of military escorts from a Canadian camp. In the round-up, Canada is being assisted by the United States Army and state officials, and when necessary, escorts are sent to the Canadian border by the American authorities with the deserters.

ENLISTED MEN IN PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A patriotic pageant, "The Torchbearers," which was presented on the steps of the Institute of Art by 2000 persons, including 600 soldiers and sailors, was such a success that it was repeated 10 days later, when a crowd of 10,000 formed the audience. The receipts of \$7000 will be divided between the state committee of the Council of National Defense, for Americanization work, and the Child Welfare League of Minneapolis, for local playground purposes.

MASSACHUSETTS TO ATTACK ILLITERACY

Commissioner of Education Plans Thorough Campaign to Reduce It to Lowest Possible Degree in the Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Determined to reduce to the lowest possible degree in his own State the illiteracy which the war has revealed as existing in the United States, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, will make that a paramount issue in education in Massachusetts in the ensuing school year. The question, as he sees it, is that of compelling the education of illiterates over 21 years of age. These are not now touched by the law and there are 140,000 of them in Massachusetts. The immediate object is to instruct them so that they shall be able to read, write and speak English. Though narrow, the program is an important one, as it is at the base of all Americanization work.

Not waiting for the law to oblige adult illiterates to learn English, Dr. Smith has already undertaken the task of persuading them to learn it. This is done in part in cooperation with the Bureau of Immigration. Leaders among their own people work among the illiterates to induce them to attend classes and employers are interested to the same ends so that many classes are being conducted in industrial plants.

Teaching the adult illiterate is a wholly different proposition from that of teaching the child, Dr. Smith says, and needs teachers who have been specially prepared for the work. The regular teacher should not be chosen for the task unless given special instruction. A group of prospective teachers is now being given a preparatory course at the summer normal school at Hyannis, on Cape Cod.

Dr. Smith insists that the work should not be approached with an end to the obliteration of racial traits but with an end to the preservation of all that is valuable in them. The new language should reach back into the old language, experiences and traditions. This he declares to be sound pedagogy as well as ethics. To illustrate, the Italians have strong tendencies toward art. Instead of ignoring these the Italians should be approached through their art. Why get them to make a study of Whittier's "Snowbound," as was done in a certain class? Beautiful as the poem is and delightful to those grown up with New England traditions, it has less appeal in the West, even of the United States, and means almost nothing to the Italian, but approach him on painting, sculpture, architecture, music and he is on loved ground. So the Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, Spaniards, Greeks, each should be approached along the line of their racial interests, he declares.

Education in English of the minor races is a comparatively simple thing, as the Massachusetts law compels school attendance of all illiterates under 21. English, however, has not always received the emphasis it should. Pedagogical sentiment is now opposed to the study of any language other than English in elementary schools and is absolutely opposed to racial schools where instruction is given mainly in the native language of the child's parents. There are a number of such private schools in Massachusetts, and it is Dr. Smith's purpose to call conferences with these schools for the purpose of having the foreign language abolished and English used exclusively in the elementary departments.

SMALL PAY AMONG RURAL TEACHERS

Survey by Massachusetts Authorities Shows That in Smaller Towns Less Than \$10.50 Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With an average weekly of \$10.50, it isn't to be wondered at that so few normal school students are willing to prepare themselves for positions in rural schools and the need of further equalizing education opportunities is clear, a recent survey of the Massachusetts Board of Education points out. The survey made by Burr F. Jones, agent in charge of elementary schools, related to the low-salaried teaching positions in the State. Of the 37 cities of the State, one teacher in every 50 received less than \$550 a year or \$10.50 a week. Of the 76 towns having a population of over 5000, one teacher in every 14 receives less than \$550, and in the 24 towns of less than 5000 population more than one-half receive less than \$550.

But it is gratifying to note that in the last two years there has been a marked reduction in the low-salaried positions, says the report. Large as the number now is the number of teachers in cities receiving less than \$550 has been reduced by more than one-half in the last two years; those in the larger towns by nearly two-thirds and those in the smaller towns by about one-fifth.

Salaries of union superintendents, that is, those having the schools of more than one town in their charge, also are found to be wholly inadequate. There are 75 union superintendents receiving annual salaries ranging from \$1500 to \$2600. When it is taken into consideration that many union superintendents are required to pay their traveling expenses, which average about \$200 a year, it is obvious, Mr. Jones declares, that the compensation of those serving on the lower salaries

is wholly inadequate. While the position of union superintendent is one which calls for men of the highest type of educational leadership, the actual salary paid in many instances is less than that paid to manual training teachers or commercial teachers in many high schools and, scarcely more than the salaries of capable secretaries, stenographers or clerks in private commercial or industrial establishments.

RELIEF COMMISSION ON WAY TO PERSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The third contingent of the American Commission for Relief in Persia, headed by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, who is accompanied by Dr. Wilbur E. Post of Chicago and Maurice Wertheim of this city, also members of the committee, sailed for England recently on the way to Persia. The commission is under the direction of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. The route of the two former contingents began on the Pacific Coast and reached Persia by way of India.

The commission is endeavoring to work in unity with and to support the workers who have been actively engaged on the field since before the war. A considerable supply of grain for seed and motor trucks to carry the cereals from the fields of India accompanied the commission. In order to help relieve the suffering in Persia, the American Commission for Armenian and Syrian Relief has already cabled \$2,271,570 there. Dr. Judson announced, before he sailed, that he would undoubtedly request even larger sums when he reached Persia.

MUNITION PLANT AT ROCKFORD, ILL., PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Local business men are developing a plan of financing the installation of a large munition plant which the United States Government has offered this city for the daily production of 5000 155-millimeter shells a day, and the machine of as many 155-millimeter guns. To meet the labor problem which a gun and shell plant of such proportions would demand a fair quota from each of the local concerns now working on non-essentials, or a flat percentage from all the plants. Labor, which has been drawn away to government work in other cities, would necessarily be called back. The housing problem, as well as that of labor, requires quick and definite action on the part of Rockford if the city is to obtain the new industry.

FIGURES ON INCOME TAX IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—According to a report by the Treasury Department, the income tax paid by individuals in Georgia for 1916 totaled \$378,062. These taxes being payable in June, 1917. These figures do not refer to the more recently imposed war income taxes of 1917. This report shows that 3,443 returns were filed by individuals with a total income of \$32,992,965, and of this amount \$13,320,000 was claimed as specific exemption, while dividends from corporations totaled \$9,973,972. The net income of individuals making returns in Georgia for 1916 subject to normal tax was \$10,151,000, and of the total tax collected from individuals \$230,020 was normal tax and \$145,072 was surtax.

MASONIC SOLDIERS CLUB IS INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—W. G. England, Grand Master of the Georgia Master Masons, has inspected the Masonic Soldiers Club, located in the Masonic Temple, which has been sponsored by the 11,000 Masons of the Fulton County Masonic Association. After paying tribute to the War Work Committee, headed by W. H. Terrell and Secretary Graves, Grand Master England signed a voucher for \$1600 on the Grand Lodge of Georgia treasury and turned it over to Mr. Terrell. This money, added to several thousands of dollars pledged by local Masonic bodies, will be used for the entertainment of the soldiers in the Masonic Temple club and rest rooms.

KEPT IN CULTIVATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—By proclamation of President Wilson, all of the large areas of government lands in Hawaii upon which leases have expired or are about to expire, will be kept under cultivation until such a time as they are ready to be opened to homesteaders. Most of the land in question is planted to sugar cane, and it is the idea of the government to keep the land in cultivation, so that the cane may be harvested and Hawaii's sugar crop not be allowed to suffer.

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PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF FARMS IS URGED

Proposed Amendment to North Dakota Constitution, Advocated by Non-Partisan League, to Go to Voters in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
BISMARCK, N. D.—When the Republican State Central Committee of North Dakota, of which William Lemke of St. Paul, one of A. C. Townley's chief lieutenants in the Non-Partisan League, is chairman, meets at the Capitol, Sept. 3, to frame a platform upon which league candidates for state office will make their campaign, it will find at least one district delegate pledged to the incorporation of a plank in this platform advocating the state ownership of farm lands, horses, cattle and machinery.

The same will be secured on the basis of values for the three years immediately preceding the war. The forty-ninth legislative district, composed of Hettinger and Adams counties, in selecting Attorney P. B. Garber, State's Attorney of Adams County, to be its delegate to the state convention, instructed him to advocate this adoption of this plank. It is believed probable that other districts, where the league control was more nearly absolute, also issued similar instructions, but that the precinct committeemen were pledged to silence on the matter. In the forty-ninth district, the convention was a rather lively session, with Hettinger County divided on the public-ownership proposition, and the news leaked out.

This plank is significant when taken in conjunction with a proposed amendment to Section 185 of the state constitution, which "authorizes the State, any county or city to make internal improvements, or to engage in any industry, enterprise or business not prohibited by Article 20 of the Constitution," and with another proposed amendment which changes the state debt limit from \$200,000 to read as follows: "that all bonds in excess of \$2,000,000 shall be secured by first mortgages upon real estate in amounts not to exceed one-half of its value; or upon real or personal property or state-owned utilities, enterprises or industries, in amounts not exceeding its value, and provided further, that the State shall not issue or guarantee bonds upon property of state-owned utilities, enterprises or industries in excess of \$10,000,000."

These two amendments, with eight others, will be submitted to the voters at the November election through an initiative petition signed by 58,000 voters, unless court action similar to that taken in the New Rockford capital removal case should prevent. In this matter the secretary was mandated to prevent his placing on the ballot an amendment removing the capital site from Bismarck to New Rockford. The initiative amendment to the Constitution, under which this issue was submitted, was attacked on the grounds that it was not self-executing, in that it afforded no proper machinery through which propositions initiated by the people could be placed on the ballot. The court upheld this contention, and that decision still stands.

Unless there is successful legal interference, the 10 amendments embodying the league's ideas of a modern constitution will go on the ballot in November. They undoubtedly will be approved, if submitted, and will go to the Legislature in January for ratification. If a bill providing for the purchase of all the farm lands and live stock and machinery in the State—a project involving an investment of something over \$1,000,000,000—should then come before the Legislature, which in all probability will be entirely controlled by the league, the way will have been paved for action.

TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Trades Union Congress at the conference in Blackpool last September, it may be remembered, decided to arrange for the exchange of correspondence and journals throughout the world, and to codify and classify them for the use of the trade union movement in the United Kingdom. The first steps toward the realization of the scheme were taken recently when, on the invitation of the Parliamentary Com-

mittee of the Trades Union Congress, fifteen trade unions having international relationships, and representing a total membership of two and a half millions, met at the House of Commons to discuss the establishment of closer relations between the trade union movements of Great Britain, the Overseas Dominions, the United States, and the Allies. The unions represented at the meeting were the National Union of Railway Men, the metal workers, the carpenters and joiners, the boot and shoe operatives, the printing and paper workers, the bookbinders, the transport workers, and the tailors. The representatives nominated by the Miners Federation of Great Britain were unable to attend owing to their annual conference at Southport being in progress at the time of the meeting.

At the meeting at the House of Commons the decision was unanimously taken that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress should establish an international department with the following objects:

1. To establish an international statistical and information bureau for the purpose of collecting and filing general information for the use of unions affiliated to the British Trades Union Congress;
2. To develop a close relationship between the British Trade Union movement and the unions of the allied and neutral countries, the dominions and the U. S. A.;
3. To convene as early as possible a representative international conference of allied, neutral, Dominion and American representatives for the purpose of formulating a trade union international policy during and after the war; and
4. To consider and report on the practicability of appointing labor ambassadors in the respective countries to act as agents and correspondents for international trade unionism, and to be responsible for supplying international centers with up-to-date information respecting trade union activity and all matters of general interest to trade unions.

A subcommittee of 11 members was also appointed to act in concert with the representatives of the Parliamentary Committee in drawing up a scheme to give effect to these proposals, and this subcommittee will meet before a further full conference is convened.

ORCHESTRA MAY BE AMERICANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—An announcement has been made by Francis Borrelli, Assistant United States District Attorney, that he will summon Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and Albert Ulrich, its manager, to appear in court, in an effort to Americanize the organization. Mr. Ulrich is in Chicago but Mr. Stock is said to be in the Adirondacks. Bruno Steindof, leading cellist of the orchestra, is charged with anti-American utterances, and a wrong attitude toward the American national hymn. William Hebs, second trumpet of the organization, denies that he failed to stand up when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played. Richard Kuss, who is said to have given as a reason for his not becoming an American citizen that he "did not believe in the American form of government," and Joseph Zettleman, kettle drummer, were also questioned at the Assistant District Attorney's office.

IDAHO MILL TO MAKE POTATO FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Articles of incorporation for the establishment of a potato flour manufacturing plant at Burley, Idaho, have been filed with the Secretary of State. Promoters expect to have the factory in operation by Nov. 1. It will have a capacity for handling 2300 bushels of potatoes every 24 hours. According to statistics, the promoters say, 18,000,000 pounds of potato flour were imported into the United States each year from Europe before the war. The plant at Burley will be equipped with the most improved type of machinery and the methods of manufacture will be those followed in Europe.

STREET CAR LINES IN DETROIT TIED UP

Effort of United Railway to Raise Price to Six Cents Leads to Rioting—City Council Had Voted Five-Cent Fare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Street car service was demoralized all Saturday and part of Sunday and rioting developed as a result of the effort of the Detroit United Railway to collect 6-cent fares. Last week for the second time the railway raised its fares without authorization from the city, despite the fact that its franchises have expired and that the city has voted for municipal ownership. The company relied on the possibility of federal interference.

The City Council on Friday night fixed fares at 5 cents or six tickets for 25 cents. The former rate, before the first recent raise by the company, was seven tickets for 25 cents. People on Saturday morning, reading of the new rate, but ignoring the fact that the ordinance would not go into effect until Monday, refused to pay 6 cents.

The railway crews refused to move cars if a single passenger on a car paid but five cents. Traffic was tied up on all lines most of the day with miles of cars standing on the streets. When the workmen from large industrial plants got off Saturday afternoon rioting began. Cars were tipped over, windows were broken, crews were attacked and general disorder reigned. Taxicab employees got on cars and paid but five cents, tying up all lines.

In the absence of all heads of the city government, the police took no action, on the ground that the 5-cent rate was not yet legal. They were finally compelled to act, however, to preserve peace. Thousands of people collected down town and remained on the streets until long after midnight Saturday, baiting the car crews.

Police finally forced crews to move cars to clear traffic. Crowds then threw them off the track or ran trucks into them. Many rioters were arrested, but the police could only do so with drawn guns to hold back the crowds. Mounted officers were forced to charge crowds on Campus Martius in front of the City Hall. Police, car crews and many citizens were injured.

DALLAS HOLDS FIRST MUNICIPAL SING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Tex.—More than 10,000 voices composed the chorus of the first municipal sing of the city of Dallas, which was conducted at the City Park in connection with the weekly band concert. The sing was originated by the Park Board of the city of Dallas, and was intended as a diversion from the regular nightly band concert, and also to afford a channel through which the people could give vent to pent-up enthusiasm.

The singing was under the direction of Sam Losh, director of singing at Camp Bowie, the army cantonment at Ft. Worth; Camp Dick, the aviation concentration camp at Dallas, and Love Field, the flying field near Dallas. Only familiar songs and those made popular by the war were sung, and great interest was taken by all, both old and young. Many teachers of voice and singers of Dallas, both amateur and professional, assisted as group leaders, working under the general director.

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FLOWERING TREES FROM A WIDE AREA

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard
University Shows Seven Specimens in Bloom From China, Japan and Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Trees which bloom at this season of the year are not common. Yet at least seven are now flowering in the Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, some of them making a highly attractive display. If there were no such institution as the Arnold Arboretum, though, one would have to search far and long to find all seven of these trees, for they come from widely separated corners of the world.

Probably the most conspicuous flowering tree in the Arboretum grounds just now is Acanthopanax Ricinifolium, the native home of which is the forests of Japan, where it often grows 70 or 80 feet high. Of course, no such large specimens are to be found in this country, but there is a handsome tree, Acanthopanax at the corner of the Meadow Road and Lilac Drive. The flower clusters are a foot in diameter, but the single blossoms are exceedingly small. Doubtless there are millions of these blossoms on a single tree the size of the one now blooming. The color of the flowers is greenish yellow, but the tiny anthers are almost purple. Small as the blossoms are, they are filled with nectar, and attract hundreds of honeybees. The Acanthopanax is a handsome tree, even when not in bloom, having large, almost circular leaves. After the blossoms fall the tree is covered with great numbers of shiny black fruit, which last well into the winter. As this tree has seldom flowered so well as this year, it has attracted much attention. In time, doubtless, the Acanthopanax will be a familiar tree in American gardens, for it is perfectly hardy and its habits are excellent.

Another Chinese tree now blooming in the Arboretum belongs to the same family as the Acanthopanax. It is called Aralia Chinesis, and looks much like the well-known American tree commonly called Hercules' Club. This is a much less conspicuous tree than its neighbor, but is one of the few to bloom at this season.

Hercules' Club itself is also in bloom. This is properly Aralia Spinosa, although it has several local names, being called in some places the Devil's Walking Stick. It is an American tree, and in the South is common enough along the borders of woods and the banks of streams, where it often grows 30 feet high. Small white flowers rise above the leaves in clusters often two or three feet long.

Many people who do not know Sophora Japonica under that name are familiar with it as the Japanese Pagoda tree. This is another summer-blooming tree and a fine specimen is in full flower close to Lilac Drive in the Arboretum. It is a particularly graceful tree at all seasons, and is one of the handsomest plants within the Arboretum grounds just now, its small, creamy white, pea-shaped flowers adding to its beauty. In spite of its name this is not a Japanese tree, although it has been cultivated in Japan for more than 1000 years. It is really a native of China, like many other trees and shrubs which have come to this country by way of Japan.

Another tree growing near the Pagoda tree is of more than usual interest because it is blooming this season for the first time in the Arnold Arboretum, or, for that matter, in America. It is called Maackia Hupehensis. This is a tree which was discovered by Ernest H. Wilson, the Arboretum's plant scout, in Central China. It has been growing well for several years, but the fact that it is flowering so soon is something of an event. This is such a new tree that it is not mentioned even in the latest edition of Bailey's Encyclopedia. It belongs to the pea family, and in many ways resembles the better known Maackia Amurensis from Siberia.

Visitors who pass along the Meadow Road are attracted by the handsome white blossoms of Rhus Javanica. Most of the other sumachs are now growing their fruit, so that this one seems really out of season. It is a little tree well worth growing in gardens, not only for its clusters of attractive white flowers, but also for the red and orange autumn tints assumed by its leaves.

The seventh of the Arboretum trees now in bloom is the common Sorrel tree, or as some people call it, Sour Wood, a native of the southern Appalachian mountains. It is called botanically Oxydendrum Arboreum, and belongs to the Heath family, being the only member of that family which can be grown in this climate, with the exception of the Mountain Laurel and the Rose Bay, both of which are only shrubs in the north. Southern visitors who are accustomed to see this tree growing 50 to 60 feet high will be surprised to find it flowering when only a few feet tall in this climate. It blossoms freely in spite of its dwarf size, the flowers being white and quite attractive. A group of these southern plants has been established among the laurels at the northern base of Hemlock Hill. Their flowering season will soon be over, but the past week they have proved interesting to all visitors.

SCHEME FOR STATE CONTROL OF MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The committee on the production and distribution of milk, under the chairmanship of

Major Waldorf Astor, M. P., has presented the Food Controller with the report of the subcommittee which was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Wilfred Buckley to determine the immediate steps necessary for the control of the collection, utilization, and distribution of milk sold wholesale.

In presenting the report the committee state that they hope that, in view of the fuller information offered, the government will now give effect to the recommendations made in February for temporary state control of the wholesale distribution of milk. Evidence was submitted to the subcommittee of the wasteful competition in the collection and handling of milk by superfluous depots or factories situated in the same area, the uneconomical diversion of milk from one geographical area to another, and the unnecessary amount of transportation by road and rail, together with the waste of man and horsepower. After holding 14 meetings the committee decided to recommend the following scheme for Great Britain:

1. The objects to be aimed at are the maintenance of the milk supply, the economical handling of milk, its equitable distribution, and the full utilization of surplus supplies for manufacturing purposes.

2. For the purposes of controlling distribution, Great Britain should be divided into suitable areas.

3. Milk superintendents should be appointed in each area to take charge of local distribution and to act under the instructions of the Central Authority in London, with a separate Advisory Committee for Scotland, meeting in Edinburgh, and under the Central Authority in London. They should have access to the statistics and information in the Live Stock Commissioner's possession.

4. A National Clearing House should be set up in London which should control the wholesale trade of the country and employ persons, firms, or societies, who are licensed to deal by wholesale as authorized wholesale agents, as far as is necessary.

5. The Clearing House should take over existing contracts between wholesalers and producers, but would interfere as little as possible with direct contracts between producers and retailers. Such contracts would, however, be subject to the supervision and the approval of the Milk Superintendent for the area in which the retailer may be situated.

6. All churns in the possession of wholesale dealers other than retail delivery churns would be taken over and become the property of the Clearing House.

7. Manufacturers whose primary business is the manufacture of milk products would be authorized to act as wholesale agents of the Clearing House and would be required to manufacture dried milk, cheese, or other products on account of, and in accordance with, the instructions of the Clearing House.

8. In the organization of the wholesale trade during the war, the power of wholesale traders may be strengthened, or in some cases disorganized, for the period after the war. It is therefore recommended that in constituting traders' agents of the Ministry of Food, the government should at once obtain an option to purchase the business of such traders at a fair valuation to be arrived at by negotiation or by arbitration, as experience may show the ultimate necessity of the State becoming the sole wholesaler of milk, a development which this committee considers to be desirable.

9. It should be the policy of the Clearing House to encourage producers to form themselves into co-operative associations for the purpose of improving the conditions of milk production and for the manufacture of cheese.

10. It is recognized that milk should be produced and supplied under improved conditions. Any improvements that can be effected, by grading or otherwise, should be made in such a way as to anticipate the lines of future requirements.

All the above clauses were agreed to without a division with the exception of Clause 8, against which there was a minority of five. In presenting the report Major Astor states that on the evidence now before them they are not prepared to agree to the advisability of purchase recommended in Paragraph 8 of the subcommittee's report. They believe that more evidence is first required as to the financial terms and the practical needs and effects of purchasing the entire wholesale milk trade of the country. They recommend, however, that steps should be taken at once to determine the basis on which the interests concerned could be acquired, and also that the government should examine the conditions, of compensating the interests concerned for any damage done to them by control, without actually purchasing them.

OUTDOOR THEATER IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A group of residents, which includes Mayor L. C. Hodgson of St. Paul, will play in an outdoor performance of "As You Like It" on the greensward at Como Park, Aug. 14. The event is expected to lead to the establishment of an outdoor theater in the city, for the use of amateur players.

STEEL SHIP FOR LABOR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Terry Shipbuilding Corporation of Savannah has announced that a steel composite ship will be launched on Labor Day, making Savannah one of the shipbuilding centers of the United States to participate in the national program of ship launching on that day. This will be the fourth ship launched by that company.

LAWYERS WHO USE RUNNERS CRITICIZED

Counsel for Boston Legal Aid Society Says That Attorneys Who Stoop to Practice Should Themselves Be Prosecuted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"It is not enough to prosecute the attorney's runner, the attorney himself should be prosecuted," asserts Reginald H. Smith, counsel of The Boston Legal Aid Society. "You are punishing the little man and letting the big one go free, and that will not blot out the practice. Runners, soliciting business for the lawyers, preying upon the immigrant and less-informed native American, will not cease to be until the lawyers cease to employ them. And the lawyers who stoop to the practice do not appear to have the intention of quitting as yet."

"The Municipal and Superior courts are powerless to proceed against the lawyers, for those courts can take no steps against contempt of court outside of their own presence. It is altogether a matter for the Supreme Court, which can call in for contempt of court outside of its own session or it can bring criminal action against the attorney. The rule of the Massachusetts Supreme Court prohibiting solicitation has been prominently posted in the court house corridors for some time."

A story, said to have been current in the court house for quite a while, is as follows: One day an officer of the Supreme Court, accompanied by a lawyer, was passing down a corridor by one of the posting places of the rule. The officer declared, "That rule should be taken down, for it is so little obeyed." "No," answered the lawyer, "let it remain there in order that it may be seen how much may be expected from a rule."

The Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, which is causing, through the investigation of its special agent, Samuel M. Auerbach, a number of runners to be prosecuted, is also quite emphatic in stating that the lawyers are as guilty or more so than the runners. In pronouncing the sentence upon one of the runners a week or so ago, the judge said that it was very evident to the court that the runner was the tool of one higher up.

Vincent Brogna of the Italian Bar Association, and member of the committee of the State Legislature which in 1917 introduced the Runners Act, under which prosecutions are taking place, says:

"Solicitation for attorneys is a great injustice done not only to the immigrant who is thus preyed upon, but to the whole structure of community government. It is rank swindling in the face of civil equity. It is little known, outside of the profession, what a system of solicitation there is. The number is large. Many appear to enjoy no little amount of respectability, which makes the wrong all the more subtle. The harm done is immense, far more than is realized."

"I am glad that the Bureau of Immigration is taking the matter in hand and fearlessly advancing with it, for it means a very great deal to the community, to the entire government and to the alien. Americanization will be most severely hampered with this foul mask on the face of our common justice."

"But after all is said and done, the root of the whole matter is with the attorneys, the few who foster the practice. If those lawyers who keep it alive by their regular or special big commissions to the runners would, they could eradicate the evil in a minute. There is no question about that."

BRITISH BOMBERS OVER GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Back on the green aerodrome, miles behind the lines, the big British bombers were prepared for their raid. Rows of huge machines stood waiting for the finisher touches, looking in the twilight, like giant birds roosting on the ground. To one side were the smaller fighting aeroplanes which would escort the raiders on their long flight over German territory. Tanks had already been filled, and now the huge bombs were wheeled out on trolleys, and fitted to the underside of the planes; belts and drums of ammunition were placed ready for use, and the engines were started to see that all was in order. A little before dawn the pilots and gunners arrived by twos and threes. Each officer carefully examined his particular part of the machine, and one by one the aeroplanes left the ground in the gathering dusk, and began at once to climb. Last of all the escorting machines went up.

Mile after mile they flew through the darkness. Below the faint outlines of fields and roads could be dimly distinguished, with ponds and streams gleaming through the night. They crossed the fighting lines at an immense altitude, untroubled by "Archie" or any other terror of the sky, steadily humming toward the big German town which was that night's objective. After a good two hours' flight a signal flared from the leading machine. The Rhine was at hand and everyone prepared for action. Guns were fired tenderly, bomb releases looked to, and sights adjusted. Then the first searchlight picked up the formation, and a moment later the sky was covered with puffs of smoke; shrapnel shrieked through the air, and long, wavering beams flashed hither and thither to aid the German gunners at their task. Down went the noses of the machines, as they dived through the barrage, each pilot intent on keeping his place

in the formation and hoping that a stray shot might not reach his engine. The fighters remained on high waiting for the German aeroplanes which should soon arrive out of the darkness.

Another signal flashed out; and factories and railway station were now within easy range. One by one and in salvos, the pilots planted their bombs. Muffled roars from below announced the arrival of tons of high explosive; red flashes showed where the explosions took place. At one place a huge sheet of flame shot upward, tinting half the heavens with a rosy glow. A moment later a louder boom showed the cause of the fire; the main object of the raid had been achieved, the munition factory hit and a conflagration started.

Up to this point, the work of the raiders had been simple. Then the German night pilots came on the scene, endeavoring to break up the formation and overpower the bombers singly, instead of attacking them when they were well able to defend themselves. This was precisely the chance which the escorting fighters had waited for. Diving through the night they fell on their foes, shooting at close range, sending two of the Germans down in flames, to add to the confusion of the town below. "Archie," meanwhile had subsided; there was as much danger of hitting friends as of bringing down foes in the wild turmoil which now filled the night.

At last all the bombs were dropped. Several fires glowed in the town, and at least a dozen series of explosions proved that the heart of the target had been reached. The signal to retire was given, and the formation withdrew, whilst the escort acted as a rearguard to drive off any foes who were venturesome enough to follow.

Another terrific storm of shell fire greeted them as they left the town, but no damage was done, and the barrage gradually died down as the machines drew out of range. Westward flew the formation, each aeroplane maintaining its position in line. Overhead the stars glimmered, and nothing now disturbed the peace of the night except the roar of the powerful engines. When half way home, the leader descried another formation looming out of the darkness. He signalled to his flock to be on the alert, for he did not know whether it would prove to consist of friends or foes. The approaching machines drew closer, and were at last distinguished for bombers like themselves, bound to the same town which had just suffered and was to suffer again shortly. The towns on the Rhine knew peace neither by day nor night, now that the R. A. F. Independent Force watches over their welfare.

WORK OF FOOD SURVEY BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A recent issue of the National Food Journal gives the following interesting summary of the work of the Food Survey Board:

The Food Survey Board, set up by the Food Controller in order, under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-Colonel Weigall, to correlate more closely the scales of consumption of food by all classes of the community, has now served the purpose for which it was formed, and the following is a summary of what has been accomplished by its various branches:

The Public Services Branch, under the direction of Maj. George Henderson and Capt. V. B. Powis, by drawing up for the first time scales of rations for the various classes of the community coming under the direction of government departments, and making necessary adjustments in existing scales, has secured, in agreement with the departments concerned, an equitable balance in the dietaries of the navy, army and auxiliary services, Local Government Board institutions, Home Office institutions, prisoners of war and interned aliens, all hospitals and sanatoria. In laying down scales of rations and amending existing scales, this branch has acted on the advice of the scientific advisers of the Ministry and medical advisers of the War Office, Home Office, Local Government Board and various hospital committees. It has been necessary to take into consideration the availability of supplies and to allocate them in accordance with the physical needs of the various classes dealt with. From time to time, in conformity with changes in the food situation, these scales are amended in consultation with the departments in question.

The Civilian Branch, in charge of Mr. A. E. Towle, has collated statistics and information concerning hotel, club, restaurant and eating house charges. It has carried out the administration of the Public Meals Order, and has been responsible for all the negotiations which terminated in the issue of the Canteens and Hostels (Licensing) Order of 1918. All the work of this branch will in future fall under the administration of the National Rationing Order, dealt with by the Local Authorities division.

The National Kitchens Branch became self-contained some months ago owing to the increase in its field of work, and ceased to be responsible to the board. The latter has had, however, the advantage of the advice and assistance of Mr. C. F. Spencer as an individual member.

The Educational Branch has carried out under Mr. Gratton Doyle, in every divisional commissioner's area in the country, whatever propaganda was found necessary, and has been the means of conveying to the public the advice and assistance considered desirable by Prof. E. H. Starling, F.R.S.

By consolidating and coordinating this work of survey, it has been found possible to treat the whole problem of consumption on a uniform basis with full knowledge of the availability of supplies, and to insure that the food resources of the country should be effectively and economically used in the national interest.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THEIR DUTIES

District Court Judge, in Sentencing a Lutheran Pastor Under Espionage Act, Defines 'What Is Expected of Them'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—In sentencing the Rev. John Fontana, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Salem, to three years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., on a charge of violating the Espionage Act of 1917, Judge Charles F. Amidon of the United States District Court delivered the following charge, in which he defined what is expected of German-Americans who are living in the United States:

Having overruled the motions of the defense, Judge Amidon then delivered his charge to the prisoner, which was in part as follows:

"One clause of this oath [the oath of naturalization] may have slipped your memory. It is found at the beginning and the end of the oath of allegiance. You renounced and abjured allegiance to Germany and the emperor of Germany and promised you would bear true faith to the United States. I do not think you have. You have cherished everything German and stifled everything American. You have prayed and preached and sung in German. Your body has been in America, but your life has been in Germany. If you were set down in Prussia today you would be in complete harmony with your environment."

"You have influenced others under your ministry to do the same thing. A good many Germans have been before me during the last month. They have lived in this country like yourself 20, 30, 40 years. They had to give their evidence through an interpreter, and as you looked at them there was written all over every one of them: 'Made in Germany.' That mark stands there today as bright and as fresh as the inscription on a new coin."

"I do not blame you," continued the court. "I blame myself. I blame my country. We urged you to come; we welcomed you; we gave you opportunity; we gave you land; we conferred on you the diadem of American citizenship, and then we went away and left you."

"We have paid almost no attention to what you were doing, and now the world war has thrown a powerful searchlight upon us and we find all over the United States, Little Germany, Little Austria, Little Italy, Little Norway and Little Russia."

"These people have thrown a circle around themselves and have cherished and perpetuated everything foreign."

"The figure of my country stands beside you today, and it says to me, 'Don't blame this man alone—I am partly to blame. Punish him for his offense, but let him know there is a new era coming in; punish him to teach him and the like of him and all who have been misled by him and his like that a change has come and that there must be an interpretation anew of the oath of allegiance. It has been nothing in the past but a formula of words—it must in the future be made living characters, incorporated in the heart of every foreigner who comes to us seeking citizenship. They must begin at once, all over again, to cherish American thoughts, American history and American ideals.'"

"That means something to be done in your daily life, not simply that you will not take up arms against the United States or that you will fight for the United States if it goes to war. It means you will live for the United States and cherish and grow an American soul. It means you will take down from the walls of your home the picture of the Kaiser and hang in its place a picture of Washington; it means you will take down your pictures of Bismarck and put in their places pictures of Lincoln. It means that you will speak the American language, sing American songs, study American history, and open your eyes through every avenue to influences of American life. It means you will begin first of all to learn English, the language of your country, so there will be windows and doors through which American life and American ideals may enter."

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guage of your country, so there will be windows and doors through which American life and American ideals may enter.

"Because the task is difficult is all the more reason why you should get about it. If half the efforts had been put forth in these foreign communities to build up America that have been put forth to perpetuate foreign life, the situation would have been entirely different. You have violated your oath of allegiance in this, that you have cherished foreignness and have tried to make it everlasting. That is the basic wrong of these thousands of little islands of foreignness spread over our country, the instead of trying to drive out foreign life and build up Americanism, they have striven studiously for years to stifle American life and to perpetuate foreignness."

"The object of these proceedings in this and other courts is to give notice that this must stop. I see before us another day of judgment. When we get through with this war and our civil liberties are made safe once more on this earth, this day of judgment is coming. Foreigners and foreign institutions, which have cherished foreignness, are going to be brought to the bar. There is going to be a separation of the sheep from the goats. Every institution that has been engaged in this business of making foreignness perpetual will have to cease."

"I can understand that the use of a foreign language may be necessary for a time in a church attended by foreigners, but it should be used as a temporary expedient, not as a permanent institution. No freedom of the press will protect a permanent foreign press. This temporary situation must be made as temporary as possible, not as in the past, as near perpetual as possible."

"If it is necessary we will cancel every certificate of naturalization in these United States. The Federal Government has power to deal with that situation, and it is going to deal with it with a firm hand."

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL FUND ALLOTTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apportionment to each state of the federal fund of \$2,307,460 for vocational education in 1918-19 has been announced by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The funds are made available on the condition that each state shall duplicate the amount allotted. The money must be spent as follows: For agriculture, \$782,575; trade, home economics and industry, \$794,463; teacher training, \$730,421. The allotments by states follow:

Maine, \$17,920; New Hampshire, \$15,000; Vermont, \$15,000; Massachusetts, \$86,138; Rhode Island, \$19,304; Connecticut, \$13,245; New York, \$226,343; New Jersey, \$62,776; Pennsylvania, \$186,786; Delaware, \$15,000; Maryland, \$31,250; West Virginia, \$29,417; Ohio, \$115,622; Kentucky, \$55,707; Michigan, \$67,539; Indiana, \$64,578; Wisconsin, \$55,843; Illinois, \$52,581; Minnesota, \$49,557; Iowa, \$37,530; Missouri, \$78,775; North Dakota, \$17,808; South Dakota, \$17,708; Nebraska, \$28,014; Kansas, \$39,867; Oklahoma, \$38,655; Montana, \$15,000; Wyoming, \$15,000; Colorado, \$19,273; New Mexico, \$15,000; Idaho, \$15,000; Utah, \$15,000; Arizona, \$15,000; Nevada, \$15,000; Washington, \$27,614; Oregon, \$16,142; California, \$58,021; Virginia, \$48,238; North Carolina, \$51,191; South Carolina, \$36,189; Georgia, \$60,948; Florida, \$18,857; Tennessee, \$51,011; Alabama, \$49,765; Mississippi, \$42,888; Arkansas, \$37,874; Louisiana, \$39,985; Texas, \$91,361.

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RURAL PROGRESS LAW IN JEOPARDY

Session of the Legislature to Consider Act Designed to Maintain Louisiana Productiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—An important measure to come before the special session of the State Legislature is the Rural Progress Law. This measure, which created a board designed to maintain the productiveness of Louisiana by returning to the soil a part of the wealth taken from it by means of conservation, became a law in 1910. It created a light severance tax on all products, such as lumber, sulphur, salt, oil and other minerals, to be applied to conservation of the State's resources by a board named for the purpose. The tax imposed three-quarters of a cent on every 1000 feet of timber cut; two-fifths of a cent on each barrel of oil taken from the wells, and two cents on each ton of sulphur mined.

Revenue from this source has amounted to about \$125,000 a year since the creation of the board and the tax, but by manipulation all this has gone into the general fund, into appropriations and into the fund for the conservation department of the State, the last named not to be confused with original conservation purposes of the Rural Progress Law.

Reduction of this revenue to nothing has virtually legislated the rural progress board out of existence. Governor Pleasant's attention having been called to this condition, he included the law in the matters for consideration before the extra session.

NEGRO REGISTRANTS TO HAVE TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—For the first time since the outbreak of the war, young Negroes, called to the colors from Oklahoma, will be instructed as to their future duties in training camps. They will also be informed how to protect their dependents, improve their chances for promotion, adjust their legal and private rights, and how to keep fit in order that they may render the best service to their country.

This work is to be done by the state and county councils of defense. It has been carried on for some time in a majority of the counties of the State by local councils of defense on behalf of white registrants, in order that the men may be sent to the front with the fewest possible worries.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FRENCH CITIES BONDS ADVANCE

Upward Movement Starts With Beginning of German Drive, March 21, and Reaches the Highest Level of the Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—City of Bordeaux 6s, City of Lyons 6s and City of Marseilles 6s, commonly called "French Cities," all maturing Nov. 1, 1919, sold last week at the high prices of the year, 95, 94½ and 94½, respectively.

The upward movement in the price of French Cities started simultaneously with the German drive on the western front, March 21, and they never faltered, even when that army crossed the Marne.

The market action on these bonds is a reflection of confidence of holders in the ability of the American army to stem the onrush and eventually drive the Germans out of France. Recent events show how well this confidence was placed.

All three issues of these bonds were offered in 1916 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 98 and interest, to yield about 6½ per cent, compared with the yield on the present market price of about 10.75 per cent. The bonds sold at a high of 98½ in 1917, and in December of the same year sold at a low of 74, following the announcement by Secretary Baker that the Germans were preparing for a strenuous drive in France.

In addition to the large yield on the present price of these bonds, there is a possibility of a substantial profit in exchange based upon the option to collect the principal in France at the rate of 5.60 francs for each dollar. If at maturity, the rate of exchange should be normal, the principal payable in France would be equal in dollars to about 108 per cent. Therefore, these bonds present great speculative possibilities, hinging to some extent on a victory for the Allies and ending of the war before the bonds mature in November.

The bonds are a direct obligation of the cities issuing them, but are not secured by a mortgage. They are, in fact, municipal bonds, the proceeds of which were issued for city and not for war purposes.

The following shows population and funded debt of the three cities in 1916:

Cities	Population	Funded debt
Lyons	223,796	\$18,000,000
Marseilles	550,619	\$23,000,000
Bordeaux	261,678	\$9,000,000

None of the three cities is in the war zone, and from the present progress of the allied armies they are not likely to be so. Lyons and Marseilles are important seaports, and Lyons next to Paris, is the leading trade center of France.

Each of the three cities has \$12,000,000 of these bonds outstanding in the United States. With a return to normal conditions in France, it would be a small matter for these municipalities to raise sufficient money to pay off the bonds.

GREATER RESULTS IN COPPER PROCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A discovery which may mean millions in returns to Utah and an inestimable contribution to the wealth of the United States through its mineral resources, was announced for the first time at a meeting of the Kiwanis Club. The bureau of mines of the University of Utah, after a year's experiment and research, has discovered the method for obtaining 100 per cent concentrate of copper ore.

The present processes show 70 to 90 per cent concentrates. The process will be secretly communicated at once to the United States Government, it is said, with the object of giving the nation the opportunity to make use of the new discovery in prosecuting the war.

The discovery is regarded as a triumph which will bring great distinction to the Bureau of Mines of the State University. The announcement was made by Prof. Elbert D. Thomas, secretary-registrar of the university.

CHICAGO BOARD (Monday's Market)

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Close
Aug.	1.57	1.60	1.56	1.60
Sept.	1.59	1.62	1.58	1.62
Oct.	1.60	1.63	1.59	1.63

Chicago Board (Monday's Market) Continued

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Close
Aug.	.67	.68	.67	.68
Sept.	.68	.69	.67	.69
Oct.	.69	.70	.68	.70

Chicago Board (Monday's Market) Continued

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Close
Aug.	.44	.45	.44	.45
Sept.	.45	.46	.44	.46
Oct.	.46	.47	.45	.47

Chicago Board (Monday's Market) Continued

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Close
Aug.	.25	.26	.25	.26
Sept.	.26	.27	.25	.27
Oct.	.27	.28	.26	.28

NEW YORK STOCKS

MONDAY'S MARKET

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Car & Fdy	84	85	84	84
Am Beet Sugar	70	70	69	69
Am Can	47	47	47	47
Am Loco	67	67	67	67
Am Smelters	79	79	78	78
Am Sugar	110	110	110	110
Am T & Tel	92	92	91	92
Anaconda	66	66	66	66
Atchafalaya	85	85	85	85
At Gulf W I	104	104	104	104
Bald Loco	95	95	93	93
Balt & Ohio	55	56	55	55
Beck Steel 8% pf	104	104	104	104
Brook R T	41	41	41	41
Can Pac	154	156	154	155
Can Leather	67	67	67	67
Chas & Ohio	57	57	57	57
Chas M & St P	45	45	45	45
Chi R I & Pac	24	25	24	24
C R I & P 6%	63	65	63	64
Corn Prods	44	44	44	44
Cruible Steel	69	70	68	68
Cuba Cane	30	30	29	29
Cuba Cane pf	81	81	81	81
Electric	145	145	145	145
Gen Electric	145	145	145	145
Gen Motors	148	153	148	153
Goodrich	45	45	45	45
Gr Np	91	92	91	92
Inspiration	52	52	52	52
Int Mer Marine	27	27	27	27
Int Mer Marine pf	99	100	98	98
Kennecott	34	34	33	34
Max Motor	26	26	26	26
Mex Pet	102	102	101	101
Midvale	53	54	53	53
Mo Pacific	23	24	23	23
N Y Air Brake	128	128	127	127
N Y Central	73	73	73	73
N Y N H & H	40	41	40	41
No Pacific	88	89	88	89
Penn	44	44	44	44
Penn Iron	39	39	39	39
Ray Cons	24	24	24	24
Reading	89	91	89	90
Rep I & Steel	83	83	82	83
So Raily	86	86	85	86
Studebaker	45	45	45	45
Union Pacific	122	124	122	123
U S Rubber	62	62	61	61
U S Steel	112	113	112	113
U S Steel pf	110	110	110	110
Utah Copper	81	81	81	81
Western Union	77	77	77	77
Westinghouse	42	42	42	42
Willamette	19	19	19	19

Total sales 424,000 shares.

FOREIGN BONDS

Bonds	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	97	97	97	97
Anglo French 5s	94	94	94	94
Cit of Bordeaux 6s	95	95	95	95
Cit of Lyons 6s	94	94	94	94
Cit of Marseilles 6s	95	95	95	95
Cit of Paris 6s	92	92	92	92
French 5 1/2s	98	98	98	98
U King 5 1/2s	99	99	99	99
U K 5 1/2s 1919 new	99	99	99	99
U S Kings 5 1/2s 1921 new	95	95	95	95

LIBERTY BONDS

Bonds	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	100	100	100	100
Lib 4 1/2s	94	94	94	94
Lib 5 1/2s	94	94	94	94
Lib 6 1/2s	94	94	94	94
Lib 7 1/2s	94	94	94	94
Lib 8 1/2s	94	94	94	94
Lib 9 1/2s	94	94	94	94
Lib 10 1/2s	94	94	94	94

NEW YORK CURE

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	56	58
Aetna Explos	12	12
Barnett O & G	1	1
Big Ledge	1	1
Boston & Mont	52	52
Butte Detroit	11	13
Caledonia	48	50
Calumet & Jer	1	1
Canada Cop	1	1
Cash Bay	4	5
Chev Motors	135	137
Cos Arizona	1	1
Cos Copper	1	1
Cosden & Co	6	6
Curtiss	36	37
Emma Cons	7	9
Emerson	1	1
Eureka	1	1
Federal Oil	2	2
First Natl Cop	1	1
Goldfield Cons	21	22
Green Monster	4	5
Hecla Mining	41	41
Houston Oil	79	81
Howe Sound	4	4
Jerome Verde	1	1
Jumbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	1	1
Lake Torp Boat	4	5
Magma Copper	30	32
March	4	5
Max Cons	38	40
McKin Dar	100	102
Midwest Refining	114	114
Oklahoma	6	7
Oklahoma P	1	1
Pac-Tungsten	1	1
Peerless	14	16
Penn-Ky	4	5
Pine Oil	16	16
Sapula Ref	6	6
Sequoia Oil	1	1
Sinclair Gulf	16	18
Standard Motor	13	13
Stanton	1	1
Submarine Boat	16	17
Union Motors	32	32
Un Verde Ext	37	38
U S Steam	6	6
Victoria	6	6
Wright Martin	9	9

BOSTON STOCKS

Stocks	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	92	1
A A Chem com	91	1
Am Wool com	59	1
Am Zinc	17	1
Am Zinc pf	59	1
Arizona Com	15	1
A G & W I	104	1
Booth Fish	27	1
Boston Elev	70	1
Boston & Me	34	1
Butte & Sup	25	1
Cal & Ariz	68	1
Cal & Hecla	46	1
Copper Range	48	1
Davis Daly	5	1
East Butte	10	1
Fairbanks	47	1
Granby	79	1
Greene Can	42	1
I Creek com	63	1
Isle Royale	26	1
Lake Superior	16	1
Mass Elec pf	80	1
Mass Gas	80	1
May-Old Colony	28	1
Miami	29	1
Mohawk	61	1
N Y N H & H	41	1
North Butte	14	1
Old Dominion	41	1
Oscoda	50	1
Pond Creek	50	1
Shannon	4	1
Swift & Co	12	1
United Fruit	12	1
United Shoe	39	1
U S Smelting	42	1
Utah Cons	10	1

*New York quotation.

GROSS SALES OF GOODYEAR LARGE

Total for June Lower Than in Two Preceding Months, but Year's Figures Will Be High

BOSTON, Mass.—The gross sales of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in June amounted to \$13,562,915. Although this total is somewhat lower than for the two preceding months, it makes the total gross for the eight months up to the end of June \$88,390,432. The remaining four months, normally among the heaviest in point of gross, should produce an additional \$50,000,000 at least, making the year's business reach \$140,000,000. In the 1916-1917 year, Goodyear transacted \$111,450,000 of business.

Goodyear is well along the road of adjustment to a war basis. Practically every product of the company is used extensively by the government for war purposes. The increase in sales of motor truck tires alone more than offsets any decrease in the demand for tires due to the curtailment of production of passenger automobiles. The demand in all lines of manufacture exceeds production, which is limited only by the number of employees obtainable.

Restrictions on crude rubber imports will not affect Goodyear this year, as the company has on hand or in transit a six months' supply. Looking into the future, trade authorities believe that with the development of the shipbuilding program there will be no difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply.

Goodyear has been applying the proceeds from the sale of the 3 per cent second preferred stock, as well as current earnings, to reduction of bills and notes payable. Officials of the company declare that the financial statement as of Oct. 31, the end of the fiscal year, will be one of the strongest ever presented by the company.

RAILS ARE STRONG IN STOCK MARKET

After a rather weak opening stocks showed a better tone. There was an irregular recovery during the late forenoon and a further strengthening of prices in the later trading. The rails came into greater prominence, some of the leaders recording gains of a point or more at the close. Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake, Lehigh Valley and Union Pacific displayed strength and closed at good net gains for the day. Some of the industrials were weak and others strong. General Motors had a net advance of 5 points. U. S. Steel, Baldwin and American Car & Foundry were weak. Marine and Mexican Petroleum also sold off.

DIVIDENDS

The White Motor Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16.

The Copper Range Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 21. Three months ago \$1.50 was declared.

The Standard Oil Company of Kansas has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share and the usual extra of \$2, both payable Sept. 14 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Directors of the United Eastern Mining Company have declared a dividend (No. 14) of 5 cents a share, payable Aug. 28 to stock of record Aug. 14.

The Washbas Cotton Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. On July 2 last an initial dividend of 2¼ per cent was paid.

The Brier Hill Steel Company has declared an extra dividend of 3¼ per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular dividends of 1¼ per cent on the common and 1¼ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

CANADIAN NORTHWEST WHEAT WINNIPEG, Man.—Late reports covering the entire prairie provinces show wheat just entering the blossoming stage. Only eight points in Manitoba report damage; 55 points in Saskatchewan. Alberta reports damage heavy in places. There is a normal wheat crop of 90 per cent in at least half of the three provinces. Manitoba is above normal. Many fields are cut green as a result of low temperature damage.

NO STEEL FOR PLEASURE AUTOS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Notification has been given the Automobile Chamber of Commerce by the War Industries Board that there will be practically no steel available for pleasure cars and manufacturers have been warned to transfer their plants to war work by Jan. 1 next, if they hope to hold their business and organization together.

MEAD-MORRISON'S AFFAIRS

BOSTON, Mass.—For the first time of any month in its history the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Company in July billed and shipped more than \$1,000,000 of material, the total business amounting to \$1,196,180. This company, the largest industrial plant in East Boston, has business on its books of approximately \$13,000,000.

NEW MARINE DIRECTOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. H. Smith and C. H. Markham, federal railroad regional directors, announce the appointment of Walter B. Pollock as marine director in general charge of operation of all railroad-owned floating equipment in New York Harbor.

NEW PLANTS FOR BALDWIN COMPANY

Plans Under Consideration by Officials of the Locomotive Concern and the Government—Agreement Expected Soon

BOSTON, Mass.—According to reports from Washington negotiations are progressing between government officials and representatives of the Baldwin Locomotive Works looking to the erection of two new locomotive plants by Baldwin.

Plans, it is understood, provide for one plant in the West and a second in the South. The western plant will probably be at Chicago, where the Baldwin company some time ago acquired suitable land. Foundations for the Chicago plant were laid before work was suspended. The location of the plant in the South has not been announced.

Plans as reported provide for the financing of the construction of both plants by the government, although details have not yet been worked out. Negotiations are still in a preliminary state, as understood, with no basis yet agreed upon; but in view of the necessity of the government to provide large numbers of locomotives both for government-controlled roads in the United States and American military roads in France, it is confidently believed an agreement will soon be reached.

Baldwin has also purchased 200 acres adjoining its property at Eddystone for a consideration said to be in excess of \$300,000. The land was purchased to straighten the boundary lines and as yet no plans have been made to utilize the ground.

If negotiations with the government are consummated, it is thought the building of plants in the West and South will be carried on simultaneously. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, with its great plants, and with its efficient management, has proved a strong, supporting hand to the government in carrying out war plans, and the personnel of the company is ready to increase the output of locomotives if called upon.

Samuel M. Vaulcan, vice-president of the Baldwin company, recently said that for every 1,000 men sent to France, this country must send 2000 locomotives to bring the food, ammunition and supplies. He said that the United States had about 1000 locomotives in use now, due to the help of Britain and France, but that very soon we must have 4000. It is because of the steady growth of the American army overseas that plans are being evolved to increase the output of locomotives in this country.

It is said unofficially that the government wants all locomotive plants enlarged to obtain 1500 additional locomotives yearly.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorne, Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vasquez of Rubia & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street. Havana, Cuba—Ramon Poblet of Poblet & Mundet Co.; 82 Lincoln Street. Lynchburg, Va.—B. E. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour. Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. Cohen; U. S. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex. New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores. Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. S. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Tour. St. Louis—Chas. Block of Block & Kohner; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour. Rochester, N. Y.—B. Levinson; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 168 Essex Street, Boston.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Monday ranged as follows:

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	30.45	30.70	29.20	29.57
Dec.	30.10	30.10	28.80	29.03
Jan.	29.80	29.80	28.72	28.94
March	29.65	29.81	28.70	28.91
May	29.70	29.70	28.91	28.91

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices here Monday ranged as follows:

Commodities	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	29.65	29.65	28.36	28.36
Dec.	29.50	29.50	28.10	28.10
Jan.	29.70	29.83	29.18	29.18
March	29.06	29.06	28.26	28.26

MARINE WAR RATES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine underwriters have advanced war risk rates on sailing vessels, both for coastwise and transoceanic routes, because of continued activity of U-boats in coastal waters. Rates have jumped to 3 per cent and in some cases to 4 per cent for sailings between American ports, while transoceanic rates have gone

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

PLAY CONTINUES
IN TENNIS FIXTURE

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards Defeat Johnson and Wright in Opening Round of Play on Monday

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—W. T. Tilden, 2d, and Vincent Richards furnished the surprise of the afternoon, and what is likely to prove the surprise of the week, when they defeated H. C. Johnson and J. C. Wright, Massachusetts State champions, in the first round of play in the national lawn tennis doubles tournament, Monday afternoon on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline. Play in the tennis classic started at 2:30 o'clock and up to that time no withdrawals, with the exception of H. A. Thirk-morton, member of the winning team in the national patriotic doubles tournament last year, had been received. The playing conditions were fine and the general good surface of the courts assured an auspicious start for the tennis fixture.

Many of the veteran players were disposed to remain out of the competition this year, feeling that it was no time for participation in a championship contest, but the officials of the National Lawn Tennis Association impressed upon the players the worthy object of the meet and their request for entries met with a fine response.

A large gallery was in attendance on the Tilden-Richards-Johnson-Wright match which the former pair won in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2. The wildly brilliant playing of W. T. Tilden was perfectly balanced by the careful work of his partner, Richards. The latter comes from Yonkers, N. Y., and proved that he was capable of holding his own with the veteran net men. Playing a placing game he several times outgassed his opponents, landing his shots neatly in the alleys or lobbing over the heads of the state champions. His work contrasted sharply against that of Tilden, whose drives and overhead strokes drove the veterans into the back court time after time. If they continue along the line of their play on Monday afternoon they should find the road to the semifinals easy.

N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell had an easy time winning from J. A. Cousens and E. B. Miles, taking the match in straight sets 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. Niles played his usual steady net game, while his partner displayed considerable activity in covering a large portion of the court. Pell had his service well under control and his drives and lobs were very accurate.

S. L. Rice, the Yale player, who was a finalist in the recent Massachusetts State tournament, and his partner A. N. Reggio defeated A. P. Bryant and W. A. Hopkins, 6-1, 6-1, 8-6. The winners had things all their own way in the first two sets, and their opponents were unable to get their game started until late in the third set. After having the score 4-1 against them they rallied and made it four-all, after which the games alternated until with a splendid over-head placement Rice won the final point.

Ichiya Kumagae and E. L. Taylor, one of the favored teams for the advanced rounds, won their first match, that against G. W. Wightman and C. K. Shaw, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. The able Japanese player was in fine form and his all-round play kept their opponents from concentrating their attack. Wightman and Shaw played excellent tennis, but the New York State title holder and his partner were just enough better to keep the advantage in their favor all the way through.

J. D. E. Jones and R. N. Dana, the Rhode Island State champions, came through their match with F. J. Sulloway and Richard Bishop successfully, although five sets were necessary to decide the victors. The Providence pair started in strong, taking the first set 6-1, but then their opponents found their stride and the next two sets went their way. Finally, after stoutly protesting the first two games of the deciding set, the Sulloway-Bishop combination weakened and the match went to the Rhode Island men.

The feature match today promises to be the clash between H. B. Bretz and R. C. Seaver and F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright. The contest was put over from Monday due to the fact that the New York players did not arrive in time. Other matches which will be played this morning include the clash between J. S. Myrick, vice-president, and acting-president of the U. S. N. L. T. A. in the absence of Maj. G. T. Adee, and Edwin Sheafe and H. B. Finck and W. L. Wei. The latter player is a member of the victorious team of the New England Intercollegiate doubles and also holds the championship of China. W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, western doubles champions drew byes and meet W. Rosenbaum and F. Baggs in the second round of play today. The summary:

First Round
N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell defeated J. A. Cousens and E. B. Miles, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.
A. N. Reggio and S. L. Rice defeated A. P. Bryant and W. A. Hopkins, 6-1, 6-1, 8-6.
Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden 2d defeated H. C. Johnson and J. C. Wright, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.
E. F. Thomas and J. H. Hughes defeated H. Kersey and E. H. Hendrickson, 6-0, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
James Nowell and A. E. Kent defeated E. Page and R. Baker, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-7, 6-2.
Ichiya Kumagae and E. L. Taylor defeated G. W. Wightman and C. K. Shaw, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
Horace Taylor and R. Currier defeated W. L. Jennings and W. McKibben, 10-8, 6-1, 5-7, 7-5.
J. D. E. Jones and R. N. Dana defeated

NAVY REGATTA
ON HUDSON RIVER

New York Athletic Club Plans Big Rowing Program for En-listed Men, Aug. 28

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Hudson River again will be the scene of a big rowing regatta after a lapse of several years. The New York Athletic Club has issued entry blanks for a navy regatta on the Hudson course with finishes near the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street on Aug. 28.

The Winged Foot Club has sent invitations to the crews of all ships and stations of the United States Navy and also to all ships of the allied countries now in the harbor to send teams for a one-mile cutter race, one-mile whale-boat race and two-mile cutter race.

M. P. Halpin, chairman of the athletic committee of the New York A. C., expects to receive entries for each of these races from the naval stations at Pelham Bay, Boston, Newport, New Haven, Cape May, Bensonhurst, Federal Navy and Great Lakes.

This regatta has the approval of Admiral Usher, who expressed his willingness to cooperate. Silver cups will be awarded the victorious teams.

OUIMET AND LONG
WIN IN BENEFIT GOLF

ROCKPORT, Mass.—That Lieut. Francis Ouimet is keeping up his golf playing despite his duties in the United States Army is clearly shown by the result of the matches in which he has been playing of late. Paired with W. C. Long he recently played a match against F. J. Wright Jr., and Perley Chase on the links of the Rockport Country Club for the benefit of the Red Cross and his driving was as good as he has ever shown.

It was the first time that Ouimet had ever been opposed to Wright and considerable interest was taken in their work, the former turning in a card of 77 as against one of 82 for the latter. Chase had the next best card, 87, while Long turned in one of 89.

The cards:
Ouimet, out 74 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 39
Wright, out 5 4 4 2 6 5 5 4 41
Chase, out 5 4 4 3 6 5 5 4 41
Long, out 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 41
Ouimet, in 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 38-77
Wright, in 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 41-82
Chase, in 5 4 4 6 5 5 5 4 48-87
Long, in 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 48-89

W. G. A. PREPARES FALL
SCHEDULE OF MEETS

BOSTON, Mass.—The fall schedule of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston was decided upon at a special meeting of the Association, and now awaits only the acceptance by the clubs of the dates assigned them. The Chestnut Hill Golf Club has been asked to hold the first meeting on September 19. It is planned to continue the tournaments until November 7.

The handicapping committee is at work on the new list which probably will be ready on or before September 15, so that it will be available for the first all play. The resignation of Mrs. H. A. Jackson, vice-president of the Association, stating that she would be located in Chicago indefinitely and therefore would be unable to fulfill the duties of her office, was read and accepted.

PICKUPS

Only two games now separate Cleveland and Boston in the American League standing.

John Hummel, the former Brooklyn National player, is doing fine work for the New York Americans.

Winning three straight from the Red Sox would seem to indicate either that New York has improved remarkably of late or else the Red Sox are not up to their previous form.

Peckinpah, captain and shortstop of the New York Americans, is playing a splendid game for his team. He covers lots of territory and his throwing to first base is very good.

New York has now moved back into the first division of the American League and if it continues to play the class of game it has played against Boston, should finish in that division.

TELEGRAPH LINES CHANGED

STOCKTON, Cal.—The Stockton Daily Independent gives an editorial discussing the merits of the government in taking over the telegraph lines as follows:
The passing of the telegraph and telephone lines under government control is in some respects of equal importance with the taking over of the railroads. Many people who do not believe in public ownership of railroad lines are strongly favorable to government ownership of the wires, and it has been long held that their service is closely related to that of the Post Office Department. And there seems to be little doubt that the lines can be operated at a profit and still grant the public a reduction in rates. There are probably few employees of the company but that will be glad to pass into the employment of Uncle Sam. The management has had much trouble with its men at different times and with all reason for friction eliminated the service will likely improve through the good will of the men.

RACE TIGHTENS
IN THE AMERICAN

Only Two Games Now Separate the Cleveland and Boston Clubs in This Baseball League's Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Boston	63	44	.588	
Cleveland	62	47	.568	
Washington	58	48	.547	
New York	51	52	.495	
Chicago	52	54	.490	
St. Louis	48	56	.459	
Detroit	47	59	.443	
Philadelphia	42	63	.400	

RESULTS MONDAY
New York 2, Boston 1.
Washington 1, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 11, Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia (two).

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds the margin between first and second positions in the American League baseball championship standing reduced to two games as the result of the Cleveland team defeating the Chicago White Sox by a score of 11 to 2 while the New York Americans were defeating the Boston Red Sox by a score of 2 to 1. Incidentally the result of these games moved New York up into the first division at the expense of the Chicago champions.

One other game was played in this league and it resulted in a 1-to-1 tie between Washington and Philadelphia, the game having to be called on account of rain. Only two games are scheduled for today as the western clubs are coming East to open the third invasion of that circuit tomorrow.

NEW YORK DEFEATS
BOSTON AMERICANS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With Robinson holding the opposing batsmen to three hits and receiving splendid support by his team mates, the New York Americans made it three straight from the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Monday afternoon, winning the game by a score of 2 to 1. Although the first two men up in the first inning reached first base, one by being hit and the other by a base on balls, Boston failed to score as the next three men were out on easy flies.

Boston scored a run in the eighth inning when Scott singled and went to third on a single by Schang who batted for Mayer, Scott scoring when Whitman, who batted for Cochran, hit into a double play.

Ruth pitched for Boston and while he held New York to four hits, they resulted in two runs, two of the hits being bunched with a base on balls and a sacrifice bunt, in the second inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.H.E.			
New York.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	4	0	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	3	2	

Batteries—Robinson and Walters; Ruth and Mayer, Agnew. Umpires—Evans and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 36m.

Batteries—Robinson and Walters; Ruth and Mayer, Agnew, Umphress—Evans and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 35m.

WASHINGTON TIES
WITH PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Washington and Philadelphia met at Shibe Park on Monday afternoon in their American league championship game, and when the game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of rain the score was tied at 1 each. Each team scored its run in the second inning.

Matteson pitched for Washington while Johnson was in the box for the Athletics, and both did good work, the former allowing only four hits while the latter was found for only five. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 4 4
Washington.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 5 0

Batteries—Johnson and McAvoy; Mat-
teson and Ainsmith.

Batteries—Johnson and McAvoy; Matteson and Almsmith.

CLEVELAND WINS
BY A WIDE MARGIN

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland easily defeated the Chicago White Sox here Monday afternoon by a score of 11 to 2, giving the two clubs an even break for their four-game series. Morton pitched for the winners and was in fine form, allowing only two safe hits. Mitchell pitched for Chicago and was very easy for the Cleveland batsmen, who accumulated 14 hits. Cleveland also played errorless ball in the field while two misplays were charged against the champions. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.H.E.
Cleveland	2	0	0	2	5	1	0	1	x—	11 14 0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—	2 2 2
Batteries—Morton and O'Neil; Mitchell and Schalk.										

Batteries—Morton and O'Neil; Mitchell and Schalk.

AUTO PLANTS MUST
GO ON WAR BASIS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manufacturers of passenger automobiles have been advised by the War Industries Board to get on a 100 per cent war-work basis for their plants before Jan. 1, 1919. In letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, responding to its proposal for a voluntary 50 per cent curtailment of passenger car production, the board says the manufacturers can be sure of continuing their industry and preserving their organizations only by converting to war orders.

DIVIDE RACE INTO
SPEED TESTS

Five Drivers to Compete in International Sweepstakes at Five Different Distances

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The \$25,000 International Sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Saturday afternoon will be run in five heats at five different distances, as originally planned by the management. The champion drivers who will compete have agreed to this. The distances agreed upon at a recent meeting are 2 miles, 10 miles, 20 miles, 30 miles and 50 miles.

Flying starts will be made in each heat. The winner of each heat will score 5 points, the second man 4 points, the third man 3 points, and so on. The driver scoring the greatest number of points will be the winner.

These conditions enhance the winning chances of Arthur Duray, world's speed champion, with a record of 147 miles an hour; Louis Chevrolet, speedway champion of 1917 and winner of the recent Chicago Derby, and Darío Resta, champion of 1915-1916. They held out for the shorter heats, while Ralph de Palma and Ralph Mulford wanted either two heats at 50 miles each or one heat of 100 miles. De Palma has won two 100-mile races this season.

Resta's car has shown exceptional speed in short races this year, but he has not stood up under the strain of the long grinds. The same can be said for Duray. The latter will be making his first appearance on an eastern speedway, and he is anxious to make an impressive showing on his debut.

Records at every one of the five distances are almost sure to be shattered, as every car that will go to the starting line must have a known speed of 110 miles an hour. De Palma recently broke all world's competition records from 10 to 30 miles.

The management has posted its \$15,000 of the \$25,000 purse with H. S. Harkness, owner of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. De Palma also posted his \$2,000, and each of the other drivers has agreed to do the same. The \$25,000 purse will be divided into five prizes, the lowest of which must be not more than \$500.

With the selection of Harkness as stakeholder and the agreement on the heats and distances, all that remains to decide on is the division of the purse and the selection of the referee, starter and other officials.

All five of the speed pilots, who will compete will be here soon to start their final preparations.

Those who will take part in the first running of the International Sweepstakes are: Ralph de Palma, holder of a dozen world records for speed and winner of the Sheepshead Bay and Cincinnati 100-mile handicap races, as well as Chicago Sweepstakes this season; Louis Chevrolet, speedway champion of 1917, and winner of Chicago Derby; Arthur Duray, holder of the world's speed record of 147 miles an hour; Ralph Mulford, 24-hour champion and runner up in two 100-mile races this year, and Darío Resta, champion driver of 1915-16.

YEAR'S FARM WORK
AT UTICA INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—According to the principal of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, 30 miles below Jackson, 500 bushels of wheat have been harvested and housed at the institute, 250 bushels of oats have been housed and the corn crop is expected to yield nearly 2,500 bushels. The watermelon crop also has been good. People living near the institute are following the school's example, and are planting and raising wheat. Plans have been made for a "war term" at the institute.

THE GASOLINE CONSUMER

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The St. Paul Dispatch, in an editorial, gave the following comment on the recent increase of gasoline:

"Three days ago, by an arbitrary order—how do these refiners get together on prices, anyhow?—the retail price of gasoline was lifted three-tenths of a cent a gallon. Ostensibly the rise was to cover the increase of freight rates, but in collecting from the consumer the added freight cost the refiners tacked on a small brokerage for their trouble.

"But three-tenths of a cent was a very uneven figure, as its addition made gasoline cost 23.8 cents. It made every distributor take out his pencil and cipher out the result each time a customer bought an odd number of gallons. So the odd price did not last long, and yesterday it went to the even figure of 24 cents. 'It is easier to figure out,' said the man who works the pump, 'and the average customer doesn't mind the extra two-tenths of a cent a gallon.'

"If the consumer 'doesn't mind' this trifling difference, the refiner 'minds' it considerably. Two-tenths of a cent a gallon runs rapidly into big money when multiplied into the vast consumption of gasoline. Minnesota, according to recent statistics, was using about 10,000,000 gallons a month, which would mean that Minnesota alone would pay \$240,000 a year into the swollen coffers of the refiners. Assume that the annual consumption of the United States is 5,000,000,000 gallons—it must be much more than that—and this trifling difference of two-tenths of a cent figures out \$10,000,000 handed over as a gift to the gasoline monarchs."

PITTSBURGH WINS
AN EASY CONTEST

Defeats the Chicago Leaders by a Score of 12 to 1 in the National League Baseball Championship Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Chicago	67	37	.643	
New York	61	43	.587	
Pittsburgh	55	48	.533	
Cincinnati	48	55	.466	
Philadelphia	47	54	.465	
Brooklyn	46	57	.447	
Boston	46	57	.447	
St. Louis	44	65	.403	

RESULTS MONDAY
Pittsburgh 12, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—There were only two games played in the National League baseball championship race Monday afternoon, the two others being postponed on account of rain. As a result of the two games played the margin between Chicago and New York was reduced half a game as Pittsburgh easily defeated the Cubs, 12 to 1, while the Giants did not play Boston on account of rain. St. Louis won the other game, defeating Cincinnati, 3 to 1.

PITTSBURGH WINS
FROM THE LEADERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Pittsburgh had no difficulty in defeating the Chicago leaders Monday afternoon in their baseball game by a score of 12 to 1. Martin pitched for the home team and was found for 17 hits some of them being bunched in the second and third innings when four runs were scored in each. Hill pitched for the winners and did well. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—R.H.E.
Pittsburgh	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	—12	17 0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7 2

Batteries—Hill and Schmidt; Martin and Killifer.

Batteries—Hill and Schmidt; Martin and Killifer.

CARDINALS DEFEAT
CINCINNATI REDS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis defeated Cincinnati here Monday afternoon in an interesting game by a score of 3 to 1. Turo pitched for the winners while Schneider was in the box for the home team. The score:

NEW HARBOR PLAN IN OKLAHOMA

Batteries—Turo and Gonzales; Schneider and Wingo.

NEW HARBOR PLAN
IN OKLAHOMA

Six Free Employment Offices to Be Added to Four Now Open—Traveling Examiner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The United States Department of Labor has approved a plan, which will be inaugurated by the Oklahoma State Labor Department, that will greatly extend the present free employment bureau service in the state. The new system is modeled after that in force in Ohio, said to have proved a great aid in meeting the labor needs of the state and the national government.

Six free employment offices will be added to the four already in existence in the State. Each of these 10 branch offices will be the headquarters for a district composed of several counties with an official in charge known as an "examiner." His duties will be to travel over his district soliciting workmen for service in communities where needed or for the public working reserve and also ascertaining the labor situation in each community. The examiner will report daily to his own office and from thence daily reports will be forwarded to the State Labor Department at Oklahoma City.

STEAM BARGE LINE
FROM NEW BERN, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Announcement has been made of the inauguration of a steam barge line between New Bern, N. C., and New York and other northern points. The line has been promoted by the Harrison Transportation Company of Baltimore, Md. The steam lighter Frank Dean arrived there recently with two barges in tow for cargoes of lumber for northern points, and on the return trip they will carry merchandise. The barges and lighter are to be operated by Charles W. Harrison, Inc., who as head of another navigation line, tried several months ago to establish a freight line between New Bern and Baltimore and intermediate points. This did not succeed, however, because as fast as it would get a steamer on the line it would be commandeered by the government. The development of a freight line between New Bern and the north by means of barges, it is believed, will not be molested by the government. The Frank Dean has a capacity of 300,000 feet of lumber and draws eight feet when loaded.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION
IN NORTHWEST

Record of Seven Months Shows Launchings Equivalent to One Vessel for Each Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SEATTLE, Wash.—The allied shipbuilders of the Pacific Northwest, that section including British Columbia and the states of Washington and Oregon, made a record in ship construction for the first seven months of the present year. From statistics compiled for the period Jan. 1 to July 31, the reports from 55 separate yards are given. These launched 217 vessels, both wood and steel, of a total deadweight tonnage of 1,016,350. By districts the tonnage was as follows: Washington, 551,650; Oregon, 397,600; British Columbia, 67,100.

The total number of ships launched in the three districts was equivalent to a launching every 23 hours and 24 minutes during the seven-month period.

Twenty wooden vessels for the French and Australian government are included in the report, as are three for private interests, but the balance went to the United States Shipping Board.

Shipbuilders in the three districts are confident that the year's total will exceed 2,000,000 deadweight tons, and it is further pointed out that the output from the territory before the war was practically nothing.

The figures above are for deep-sea tonnage only, and do not include many fishing boats or United States naval vessels.

POOR THRESHING
BARRED IN KANSAS

Farmers Determined to Save Every Bit of Wheat Crop—Threshing Machines Tested

TOPEKA, Kan.—The "slacker" threshing machine is in just as much disfavor in Kansas this year as the man or woman who is not behind the war program. The threshing machine which doesn't save all the grain is being "interned" for the period of the war. The threshing season has just begun in the State and there is a wheat crop which should exceed 100,000,000 bushels to thresh. The farmers and everyone else, realizing the great need for ample wheat, do not intend to permit the loss of any wheat through poor threshing.

A year ago several groups of men made considerable money by going around and buying the old straw stacks and then re-threshing the straw. These groups found such large quantities of grain in the straw that the farmers themselves began re-threshing their stacks, and it has been estimated by the State Board of Agriculture that not less than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat was saved by this re-threshing.

Before the season began this year the threshers were warned to watch their machines and see to it that there was no wasted grain. The Food Administration and the State Council of Defense, working with the manufacturers of several threshing machines, made a series of tests to determine the efficiency of the threshing machines. A standard test was devised and is being used.

WOMEN TO OPERATE
PICTURE MACHINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—If other organizations of the same kind follow the lead of the Los Angeles Motion Picture Exhibitors Association, women will shortly take the places of men behind the projecting machines.

Face to face with a serious shortage of men to operate the machines, the Los Angeles association recently endorsed the plan to use women "up aloft," and announced about 50 opportunities for work. To train women for the work the association will give a special course in projection work at a nominal sum.

GREAT LAKES

Inland Waterway Route of the Continent Gives cool comfort and the diversion of steamship travel

ON YOUR TRIP TO THE COAST THROUGH CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

NEW YORK WOMAN
WOULD MAKE LAWS

Mrs. Mitchell of Hudson Falls
First in New York to Seek
Election to State Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Betty
Wakeman Mitchell of Hudson Falls,
N. Y., who has just become a candi-
date in the primaries for member of
the Assembly from Washington
County, on the Republican ticket, is
the first woman to seek that office in
this State. Her opponent is Eugene
Norton.

At the recent Republican State Con-
vention, former Assemblyman Charles
Pratt announced that he would not
be a candidate. Mrs. Mitchell, who
was a delegate to the convention,
representing the Woman's State Com-
mittee, said that in that event she
would run for the office. As she had
organized the women in her county
for suffrage, they immediately set to
work to obtain the 330 names neces-
sary for the filing of the petition.

Within a very few days they had ob-
tained 701 names, which Mrs. Mitchell
considers a strong proof of their loy-
alty and willingness to work for what
they believe to be a good cause.
Mrs. Mitchell's platform urges im-
provement of labor conditions and
child welfare work. She has the hearty
support of most of the farmers and
mill hands of the county who have
been interested in the work she has
already been doing along industrial
lines in that vicinity. Her husband is
Commander Willis G. Mitchell, Fleet
Engineer of the United States Navy.
From his experience in dealing with
the men, she has had an opportunity
of understanding how important in
their training are satisfactory condi-
tions in the home. Upon the women in
the Legislature, she insists, devolves
the duty of upholding the morale of
the homes, which can be maintained
only by the enactment of laws affect-
ing labor conditions, especially those
concerning women and children.

GEORGIA MAY TRY
FLAX PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a recent meet-
ing of farmers, manufacturers, busi-
ness men and members of the Georgia
Legislature, called by Gov. Hugh M.
Dorsey, the first step was taken in a
movement for the development of the
flax industry in Georgia, and the man-
ufacture of linen from the flax fibre,
and linseed oil from the seed.

W. J. Robinson of Belfast, Ireland,
and Washington, representing the
United States Linen Company, ad-
dressed the meeting on the subject of
flax growing in Ireland, Belgium and
Georgia. Following an address to the
Georgia Legislature to be made by
Mr. Robinson soon, it is probable that
active steps will be taken toward
forming the Georgia Flax Association.
Recommending the formation of such
an association, Mr. Robinson proposed
that a membership fee of \$10 be
charged, and that the payment of such
fee should entitle the member to a bushel
of flax seed, with the understanding
that the seed be planted somewhere
in Georgia.

LOYALISTS ON TRAIL
OF SCHOOL OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—There is a town
in Missouri that on July 1 had sold
but \$16.50 worth of war savings stamps
against a quota of \$5200. On June 28
the directors of the town's public
school refused to open the building for
the stamp meeting requested in the
presidential and gubernatorial
proclamations. This action of the
school village, rejoices in the name of
Potodam, has a strictly German-de-
scended population, and is now threat-
ened with drastic action from the
State Council of Defense and the Fed-
eral authorities. F. W. Eggers, chair-
man of the County Council of De-
fense, has asked for immediate action,
the Federal officials have sent in-
vestigators, and the school authorities
are planning to remove Potodam's
school officials.

RATIFICATION BY
UTAH IS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—There
will be no special session of the Utah
Legislature to ratify the national pro-
hibition amendment as was intimated
a few weeks ago. Gov. Simon Bam-
berger stated a special session would
be unnecessary, declaring that the
Legislature can take it up as one of
its first duties upon its regular meet-
ing next January. The present Legis-
lature passed the Prohibition Act in
Utah, and it is believed that ratifica-
tion of the amendment will be unani-
mous.

SAN JOSE RAILROADS
GRANTED INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Finding
that increased expenses for labor and
materials were liable to embarrass the
San Jose Railroads (the corporate
name for the street railway system of
San Jose), the State Railroad Com-
mission has granted that corporation a
petition for a permit to increase its
street car fares from five to six cents,
and certain suburban fares from 10
cents to 15. The company showed a
deficit of \$131,602 for the year ending
April 30 last, with a prospect of ad-
ditional financial burdens in the
future.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frank E. Howe, a candidate for the
Republican nomination for Gov-
ernor of Vermont, who has announced
that he favors ratification by Ver-
mont of the national prohibition
amendment, is a newspaper editor
and political leader of prominence in
the Green Mountain State. Born in
Heath, Mass., in 1870, and educated in
the public schools, he thoroughly
learned newspaper work in Vermont,
serving as printer, reporter and edi-
tor. In 1902, he established the Ben-
nington (Vt.) Evening Banner, which
he continues to edit. Mr. Howe was
chosen a Republican member of the
Vermont House of Representatives in
1908, and in the same year was one of
the Republican presidential electors
for Vermont. He was speaker of the
Vermont House of Representatives from
1910 to 1912, and this honor was
followed by his election as Lieuten-
ant-Governor of Vermont from 1912
to 1914.

La Verne W. Noyes, who has just
given \$250,000 to the University of
Chicago to be used for the education
of returned soldiers and the children
of soldiers, has on a number of prior
occasions shown himself a patron of
the educational needs of the day. He is,
for example, the donor of the Ida
Noyes Hall to the University of Chicago,
and has also given, among other simi-
lar bestowals, many scholarships to
boys at Lewis Institute. Mr. Noyes has
been engaged in manufacturing since
1876, having invented a dictionary
holder in 1879 and having invented
and patented a large number of me-
chanical devices of various kinds since
then. He has held executive office in
many organizations with which he has
been connected, and has served as
vice-president-general of the National
Society of the Sons of the American
Revolution, president of the Illinois
Manufacturers Association of the Na-
tional Business League of North
America, etc. A trustee of Lewis In-
stitute, Mr. Noyes is also a fellow of
the American Association for the Ad-
vancement of Science, president of the
Aermotor Company and president of
the trustees of the Chicago Academy
of Science. He is a member of a num-
ber of clubs.

Lord Rayleigh, who is president of
the British Advisory Committee for
Aeronautics, now coordinating with
the Air Inventions Committee in
handling the air service inventions
submitted by the public, is a distin-
guished natural scientist and a writer
of numerous papers. Opening a career
of brilliant scholastic attainments by
becoming Senior Wrangler and Smith's
Prizeman at Cambridge University, he
subsequently was nominated Chan-
cellor of the university. Lord Ray-
leigh has been successively professor
of experimental physics at Cambridge,
Secretary and President of the Royal
Society, Lord Lieutenant of Essex
County and professor of natural philoso-
phy at the Royal Institution. Among
his many distinctions he has been
awarded the French honor of Officer
of the Legion of Honor, the Nobel
Laureate and the Order of Merit.

John Oliver Wardrop, the British
Consul at Moscow, who is reported to
have been arrested, with other British
representatives, by the Bolsheviks, has
for some time acted as British Consul-
General at Bergen. Possessed of an
intimate knowledge of the peoples of
Eastern Europe and their languages,
Mr. Wardrop has spent much of his
time in important positions amongst
them. After serving as army inter-
preter for Russia, he became vice-con-
sul at Kertch, and subsequently acting
consul-general in Poland, Rumania,
Tunis and Haiti. For three years he
was British Consul in Petrograd, and
afterward went a second time to
Rumania in a similar capacity. On
retiring from this office in 1910, he
became educational adviser to the
City of London College. Mr. Wardrop
has published a work on "The King-
dom of Georgia," and several other
books. He holds the rank of Companion
of St. Michael and St. George.

Sherman Leland Whipple, who has
been chosen as chief counsel of the
United States Shipping Board, is a
prominent Boston trial lawyer whose
legal activities and associations are
nation-wide. A leader among the
Massachusetts Democrats, he has fre-
quently been urged to become their
candidate for the highest state offices
and for the United States Senate. He
has taken a conspicuous part in the
Massachusetts Constitutional Con-
vention, particularly as an advocate
of the initiative and referendum. A na-
tive of New London, N. H., Mr. Whip-
ple was graduated from Yale in 1881,
receiving his degree of LL.B. at Yale
three years later. Since 1885, he
has maintained a law office in Bos-
ton, having been in recent years the
senior partner of the law firm of
Whipple, Sears & Ogden.

MEMPHIS SCHOOLS
TEACH PATRIOTISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Without mini-
mizing the importance of instruction
in the rudiments, the Memphis School
Board has held as paramount this
past term, the making of patriots of
the boys and girls of the public
schools. Under the leadership of the
Parent-Teacher Association, more
than 10,000 children have become
members of the War Savings Soci-
eties.

Every child who attends a public
school in Memphis is a member of the
Junior Red Cross Society. In order
that the schools might find time to
sew and knit for the United States
soldiers, some of the less important
periods were shortened, and hundreds
of articles have been turned out.
The war gardens number 29,912,
with 4800 students enlisted in the war
garden army, and more than 100 boys
of the Central High School were
afforded the privilege of military
training under Sergeant King of the
United States Marines.

ROME CELEBRATES
INDEPENDENCEDAY

American Representatives Pres-
ent at Entente Gathering Held
in the Italian Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ROME, Italy—Independence Day
was celebrated this year throughout
all the great Italian cities while in
Rome the manifestations assumed im-
posing proportions. The city was
decorated and the street sellers of
little American flags, of rosettes of
the Italian and American colors, and
portraits of President Wilson did a
fine trade. In the morning a silver
statue of the wolf, the symbol of Rome,
was presented to the American Red
Cross in Italy through Major Byrne,
Ambassador Nelson Page and a num-
ber of representatives of the civil and
military authorities being present at
the ceremony.

In the afternoon an impressive meet-
ing was held by the monument to Vic-
tor Emmanuel which was attended by
the American and English ambas-
sadors, the Ministers Sacchi, Bissolati,
Berenini, Meda, and Colosimo and
numerous under secretaries, senators,
and deputies, as well as American,
English, French, and Belgian military
missions.

After a short speech from Prince
Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, Signor
Bissolati spoke in the name of the
government, setting forth the signifi-
cance of the day. He alluded to Presi-
dent Wilson's words in April, 1917,
when America entered the war, and
went on to speak of Italian ideals and
sacrifices which, he said, made them
worthy to meet the great American
Republic with a sisterly greeting.
They, the Italians, the speaker af-
firmed, had also understood, when they
took up arms, that for none of the
nations of the Entente could this war
be merely a war of national aims. Na-
tional aims came into it certainly, but
in so far as they were questions of
right, and the conquest which they
wished to make at all costs was the
conquest of universal right for all na-
tions, small or great, the right to be
the arbiters of their own destinies
under the guarantee of a higher inter-
national law.

President Wilson and the American
people, the speaker said, had given
them a better consciousness of the
common aims of the war, but their
gratitude was due in an especial de-
gree to the workers who had under-
stood that their own claims would be
a wretched pretense if the sense of
liberty were to be obscured in the
world and if, through love of peace,
they had allowed justice to give way
to brutality. He described a visit he
had paid to the front on Monte Grappa
in the days of last December when it
had been enough for him, in address-
ing the soldiers to pronounce the word
"America," for all helmets to be waved
in the air and for a cheer to be raised.
That cheer, he declared, had its echo
in Rome that day.

The American senator, Mr. Cotto-
lo, who followed him, declared that Amer-
ica was determined to carry on the
war with all her resources until victory
was obtained. America, he said
could not celebrate her own day of
liberty better than by reaffirming and
recognizing the rights of all the op-
pressed peoples of liberty. After
speeches from Senator Ruffini, a former
Minister, president of the Italo-
American Union, and Major Byrne and
Captain Rode, a vast procession,
headed by a band and including rep-
resentatives of a number of associa-
tions with their banners, moved off in
the direction of the American Embassy
where they were addressed by Signor
Barzilli and Ambassador Nelson Page.
An order of the day from the people
of Rome in honor of President Wilson
being read by Signor Barzilli. Amb-
assador Nelson Page spoke of the 142
years for which that day had been
dedicated by America to the commemo-
ration of its liberty, and said that to-
day its meaning had been greatly ex-
tended since it stood for the celebra-
tion of the liberty of the world.

The Germans, he said, had gained no
victories, they had only had successes.
The victories on the other hand had
belonged to the Entente. He spoke of
the million of men from America who
were already on the continent of
Europe and were in France where
Italy had already sent brave soldiers
to give their help. Assistance from
America was coming to Italy too, and
their flag was already waving on the
hills of Italy. Though their numbers
might be few at present, their flag was
the symbol of many; it was the symbol
of all the millions of Americans who
were celebrating their national festi-
val that day, and if there were greater
need in Italy than elsewhere then the
soldiers who would come there would
be many.

RETIRED FARMERS
CALLED TO FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Inasmuch as
hundreds of South Dakota farmer boys
were summoned to the colors in the
July draft, it became necessary for
those charged with the prosecution of
war work in the State to take means
to aid the farmers in harvesting their
immense small-grain crops. Three
hundred farmer boys were called to
the colors from Minnehaha County
alone. Twenty retired farmers who
had registered as engaged in non-
essential occupations under a recent
order of the State Council of Defense,
will be required to act as farm man-
agers for a similar number of selective
draft men who have been called to the
colors, and who had no one to whom
they could entrust the work of their
farms and the gathering of their small-
grain and other crops.

HOTELS AND TRAVEL

SOUTHERN
NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"
The St. Charles
An homelike hotel with the essen-
tial requirements of a well-regu-
lated establishment.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER
METROPOLITAN LINE
To New York Always in
Only Route Sight of Land
Via Cape Cod Canal
Daily and Sunday Trips from Indian Wharf
BANGOR LINE—4 TRIPS WEEKLY
From Indian Wharf to Bangor and all in-
termediate landings. Connections at Rockland for
Bar Harbor, Brookline and intermediate landings.
On Bluehill Line, connections at Rockland for
Bluehill and intermediate landings.
BOSTON AND PORTLAND LINE
3 trips weekly from Central Wharf. Inquiries,
tickets and baggage at Wharf Office—Fort Hill,
4300. Also City Office, 332 Washington St.—
Tel. Main 2884.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St.,
week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holi-
days, 9 P. M.; West 132d St., half hour
later.
During August Steamer "Berkshire" will sail
from New York on even dates; Steamers Trojan
and Jacksonville on odd dates.
Express freight service. Automobiles carried.
Sunday day trips to Newburgh and return, \$1.00.
Hudson Navigation Company.

PHILADELPHIA
NORFOLK
Boston to Philadelphia and Norfolk, for all
points South and West. Connections for Savannah
and Jacksonville. Passenger or freight, consult
agent, Pier 2, Northern Ave. Telephone Fort
Hill 660.
MERCHANTS & MINERS TRANS. CO.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Speedy Shipbuilding
TOLEDO BLADE.—At the Mill Basin
shipyard of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pa-
cific Company, a lighter 110 feet long
and 32 feet wide and containing 130-
000 board feet of lumber was built in
21 working hours, being launched 24
hours after work was begun on it.
A lighter is to a ship what a barn is to
a dwelling house, representing in its
construction more hard work than art-
isanship. The carpenter is not ex-
pected to give much time to studying
blueprints, parsing his lips and stand-
ing back to admire his production. He
is expected to plug along steadily be-
tween whistles and, for the most part,
let his mind run at ease upon fishing,
or baseball or whatever else may be
his private and personal interest. For
this reason, as much as anything, the
building of lighters is not distin-
guished for speed. The achievement
at the Mill Basin shipyard represents
then a sort of revolution in ordin-
arily dull job has been handled with
the activity of a race meeting. Inter-
est has been inspired in workers
where commonly a day's work is
merely putting in a certain number of
hours. It is labor glorified.

Concrete Ships
THE TIMES-PICAYUNE (New Or-
leans, La.).—According to an eastern
newspaper, the number of concrete
ships to be constructed under contract
with the Shipping Board has now
reached 42, to be built in eight ship-
yards. The concrete ship experiment
is one of the most interesting features
of our shipbuilding program. Every
seaworthy cargo-carrier added to our
available tonnage, whether it be
adapted to war-zone service or not,
can be usefully employed. Australia,
for example, has 300,000,000 bushels
of wheat; Java, according to report,
a vast stock of sugar, and China,
thousands of tons of hides, which can-
not be lifted for lack of tonnage. In
this service alone, the 42 concrete
ships said to be under contract could
be immensely useful.

Grandmother's Recipes Good Now
THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN, (Okla-
homa City, Okla.).—To the frugal
housewife the price of sugar a year
ago made canning a somewhat daring
adventure. This year, however, the
sugar is not obtainable in the cus-
tomary quantities at any price, and to
add to the dilemma the once plebian
tin can has become as a jewel case and
the glass jar as a bit of satsuma.
What is to be done? What did your
grandmother do, dear madam, into
whose ken the tin can never swam
and who administered sugar with pa-
simonious dote? Keg and earthen-
ware crock, salt, sawdust, brine and
smoke,—with those did she achieve
miracles. But despite her meager
equipment grandmother "put up" a
wonderful variety of foods. Doubt-
less the Liberty kitchen has all of
grandmother's recipes. If not, the
Department of Agriculture has, and in-
quiry will bring to you all those olden
formulas amended and elaborated
with modern research. There are
more things in the Department of
Agriculture than were ever dreamed
of in grandmother's philosophy.

NEGRO BRANCH LIBRARY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Plans were
laid for the establishment of a Negro
branch of the Birmingham public li-
brary at a recent meeting of the li-
brary board. The initial stock of books
will be purchased with part of the sum
collected some time ago by the colored
people of Birmingham for this pur-
pose, and it is hoped that citizens will
also contribute books. Mattie Hurd of
Birmingham, who has completed a
training course at Louisville, Ky.,
where two Negro libraries are located,
will be the librarian.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Tulane University, New Orleans; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, and Loyola College, New Orleans, are to be given officers' training camps this fall, according to announcement from the War Department just made public here. A student corps of officers of 200,000 men is to be raised from the nation, says this announcement, and 1943 of these are to come from Louisiana. Of this number, Tulane is to supply 700, Louisiana State 350, and Loyola 270. The remainder of the quota will be supplied from other colleges in the State, names as yet unannounced.

The new unit will be called the Students' Army Training Corps, and will be open for voluntary enlistment to all able-bodied students, 18 years of age or over. Those under 18 are not legally entitled to enlistment, but they may enroll for

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

YVETTE GUILBERT
AND HER BALLADS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is more than 20 years since Yvette Guilbert paid her first visit to New York. And many still recall the strange impression that she made by her renderings of the songs which then had the chief places in her own field. The war has mellowed and matured her, broadened her emotions, and refined her style. She was always wonderful, in her most reckless period. She is now unrivaled—an interpreter who, in her way, can brave comparison with Duse.

To some, it may seem forced or fanciful to link Duse with Mme. Guilbert. But those who have watched the art of both those women thoughtfully will not be shocked. Had not her youthful triumphs forced her to remain what she still is—an unparalleled diseuse—Mme. Guilbert might have earned a prominent place on the legitimate stage. For, though first a diseuse, she is also an actress; intelligent as few of even the great actresses have been, and amazingly delicate. She has won her fame in spite of many handicaps and without the aid of what most men call beauty. Her art is very largely summed up in expression. By her expression she can move to smiles or tears, provoke pity, arouse irony or laughter. She has all the histrionic gifts, except tragic power. And she atones for that one lack by her command of pathos.

Formerly she aspired to play such characters as Marguerite Gautier ("Camille") and Sapho—Alphonse Daudet's Sapho. But she was held in a Procrustean grip by her success as a café-chantant star. One woman, of a very different type, had filled a place like hers in France, Thérèse. Mme. Guilbert has revived some of Thérèse's songs, among them notably Jean Richelin's weird "La Glu." Much of the fame she won, in Paris and New York, was due to what in France are known as chansons roses, ballads concerning wails and "Apaches." She scored many of her points by the demure audacity with which she interpreted such characters. The people in America to whom she first appealed realized that they were hearing and observing an artist of incredible virtuosity, as eloquent in her line as Patti or Sembrich, as dramatic in her way as the most famous actresses.

Though unable to attain her highest goal—the "regular stage"—Mme. Guilbert soon convinced the public that she was capable of vastly nobler things than she had shown. For, besides the irony and wit of which she had given proof, she had finer gifts—especially the power of voling tenderness and arousing patriotism. New and more exquisite notes grew audible in her interpretations; some of them merely musical; some more than hinting at a sympathy with mysticism. She grew erudite. She revived complaints of old France; tragic-comic lays and legends of past ages. She mastered sweet and primitive noëls (or Christmas songs), and restored to us a whole series of quaint ballads about Joan of Arc. Nor in her zeal for these unusual forms of art did she neglect the mock-sentimental chansons of the Eighteenth Century and the love ditties of Béranger's later day. With only a thread of a real voice, she sounded all but the most tragic depths of art. Her repertoire included ballads which went back to the beginning of French poetry; songs dealing with the lives of saints and martyrs; artificial love songs in the rococo manner; songs of Montmartre. When she chose, she could seem mercilessly cynical. When she pleased, she could be reverent and gentle. In one mood she would awaken mocking mirth; in another, pity and sadness.

And it was always by her control of "diction," intonation, and nice expression she attained her ends. There seemed no limit to the variety of her shadings—till she touched on tragedy. Then, to be sure, she now and then fell short of Thérèse. Mme. Guilbert plays upon her voice with all the sureness which lends authority and charm to the instrumental work of Ysaye or Paderewski. By abrupt swellings of that voice she suggests scorn or humor. Vocal inflections suggest grace and tenderness.

Of the old songs which she delights in, not the least noteworthy is that primitive masterpiece, "La Chanson de Renaud." Most of it is written in the form of tragic dialogues between Renaud and his mother, whom he questions, and the same mother and the faithful wife. The form enchants one by its grave simplicity. In brief, sad phrases it calls up strange pictures, moods and situations. The poignancy of the old tale is wonderful. To imaginative minds this far-famed chanson is more impressive than its 12 or 15 stanzas than much longer and more pretentious tragic works. To be honest, Mme. Guilbert never yet has done full justice to this poem. It takes a contralto or perhaps a mezzo-soprano of an unusual kind to express its beauty. The origin of "La Chanson de Renaud" is obscure.

In another of Mme. Guilbert's favorite songs, "La Glu," already referred to, the full force of the words is somehow missed, for the same reason, "La Glu," a variation on a complaint of early France, is a tragedy of mother-love. Mme. Guilbert is more effective when she relates the half-humorous, half-tragic experiences of the rustic Marion. She is quite adorable in her renderings of old songs of the Nation, and when she interprets old romances written in honor of the heroic Maid of France. The authors of many, if not most, of the older works in her repertoire are unknown. As to the genuineness of their antiquity, however, there is no question. Some have filtered to us through the

Middle Ages. Some were invented in the later centuries. In Provence and Normandy, Lorraine and Brittany, they have been sung for ages.

To enjoy the marvelous art of Mme. Guilbert at her best, one should have heard her in such a song as that entitled "Colinette," which dates from the Eighteenth Century. Many listeners, however, seem most attracted by more obvious chansons in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Mme. Yvette Guilbert

the Guilbert repertoire. A few of them the artist renders by turns in French and English. Among them the best known and the most liked is the amusing Eighteenth Century song, entitled, "The Keys of Heaven." I will give you the keys of heaven. I will give you the keys of heaven. Madam, will you walk? Madam, will you talk? Madam, will you walk and talk with me?

A diverting, although cynical, little masterpiece is that entitled "Le lien serré" ("The Close Tie"), with which Mme. Guilbert always charms her audiences. It warns all "marriageable maids" to take great care of what they do before they plight their troth. For 'tis a tie so close That none can loose it.

Mme. Guilbert at present stays the year round in America. Long may she flourish.

SOLDIERS' THEATERS

The plan of placing stock companies in the Liberty theaters is meeting with great success at Camp Lewis, where the Wilkes Players, an organization well known in Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake City and California, are playing an eight weeks' engagement. The shows so far have been well selected for their liveliness and bright humor. "Seven Keys to Baldpate" was the opening production. This was followed by "Stop Thief," and "Along Came Ruth."

The Le Roy Stock Company opened a season at Camp Taylor July 21, and arrangements are being made by J. Howard Reber, in charge of booking the Blue Circuit of Liberty theaters, with the Henry Jewett Stock Company, now playing in the Copley Theater, Boston, to open an indefinite engagement at the Camp Devens Liberty Theater.

"Love o' Mike" and "Her Soldier Boy," the two remaining comedy companies operated by the government, close a successful tour this week. "Going Up," a Cohan and Harris production, will start shortly on the Liberty circuit.

Secretary of War Baker makes this announcement concerning Smileage: "The nation-wide Smileage sale is a contribution from the people of the United States to the contentment, effectiveness and future usefulness of our soldiers. It is a part of the great effort the government is making to surround our soldiers with wholesome environment. It is an important part of the work of the Commission on Training Camp Activities."

Banks and stores in 5000 towns are now handling the sale of Smileage, but if citizens wish to send a book of smiles to a soldier and are not in touch with one of these, write to Harold Braddock, Director of Smileage, War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, Washington. Other new appointments announced by the commission, are Edward S. Grant of New York as dramatic director for Camp Wheeler, Georgia; and Albert Perry of New York as dramatic director for Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.

In order to overcome railroad difficulties in routing shows over the Liberty Circuit, Mr. A. G. Simmons, assistant general passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, has been assigned to act as railroad traffic counselor to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. He will be located in the New York office of the commission at 1520 Broadway.

OCCIDENTAL THEME
IN CHINESE PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It was reserved for this city, where the East and West meet, to entertain, and be entertained by, perhaps the first Chinese drama to exploit the influence

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (July 12)—"The Purple Mask," by Paul Armont and Jean Manoussi, adapted by Charles Latour, was produced at the Lyric Theater under the management of Mr. Matheson Lang. There are 30 speaking parts in it, besides customers in a haberdasher's shop, hussars, gendarmes, peasants, servants and police. Only half a dozen of these characters, however, have anything of importance to say, and perhaps only three out of the half-dozen have parts of any interest. Mr. Matheson Lang, the Purple Mask, is the play. He is, or rather the part is, a very poor edition of "The Scarlet Pimpernel." By changing his dress again and again he outwits the First Consul's prefect of police and his terrible police agent. As in plays of this character everybody opposing the dashing hero is very simple, and poor old Fouché is as stupid as any of them. Mr. Lang has to assume a light, debonair manner in the midst of hairbreadth escapes, and his jokes, and the jokes of others, might be acceptable in the lower forms of schools for little boys. However, there are people of all ages who like this sort of wit, and there was a certain amount of laughter and quite a good deal of applause when the curtain fell at the end of the fourth act.

Mr. Cyril Maude is staying at his country house, Little Common, Bexhill, during his short visit to England. He returns to America the first week in August to open at the Empire, New York, in Haddon Chambers comedy, "The Saving Grace."

"Romanticism" at the Ambassadors, and "The Loving Heart" at the New Theater have been withdrawn, the latter to make way for "The Chinese Puzzle."

In due course Ernest Denny's comedy, "Marmaduke," will be succeeded at the Haymarket by "The Freedom of the Seas" by Walter Hackett, which Messrs. Vedrenne and Eddie will present in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Harrison.

The plays of J. M. Barrie are to be published in a uniform edition, at 3s. 6d. per volume, by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, the first on the list being "What Every Woman Knows." This is to be followed by "The Admirable Crichton," "Quality Street," and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals."

It is proposed to place on the wall of His Majesty's Theater, at the corner of Charles Street and the Haymarket, a bronze relief tablet to the memory of Sir Herbert Tree. Anyone desiring to join in the memorial is requested to send a subscription to the Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart., secretary to the Tree Memorial Committee, Garrick Club, Garrick Street, W. C. 2. The memorial has been designed by Sir Herbert's lifelong friend, Mr. W. H. Romaine-Walker; and Mr. Asquith has consented to unveil it.

Lieut. Arthur Prince, the well-known ventriloquist, after a year in France and another in Macedonia, will make his reappearance at the Victoria Palace in a new entertainment called "The Last of the Mule Party," in which his comrade, "Jim," will relate some of his experiences with "the long-eared blighters." Mr. Prince was one of the first to join up among variety artists as a naval officer.

AMERICAN NOTES

Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather's comedy, "The Better 'Ole," which has run for months in London, is to be presented in the United States shortly.

Mme. Mimi Aguilu, it is stated, is to make a United States tour next season in an English version of an Italian drama.

"Why Worry," a farce by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, transfers to the stage more of the Yiddish-American humor which has marked their Potash and Perlmutter entertainments. This time Miss Fanny Brice has a leading role, that of a Second Avenue, New York, waitress to help foil a spy plot. George Sidney is in the company.

"The Bubble Girl," a musical comedy version of "A Full House," is in rehearsal with a cast including Dallas Welford, May Vokes, and Eleanor Gordon.

Lew Fields and Charles Winninger are to head the Boston company in "Friendly Enemies," opening in Boston Aug. 26, at the Plymouth Theater.

"Phoebe Pretends," a new comedy by Eleanor Gates, is in rehearsal for production in Philadelphia on Labor Day, with a cast including Robert Lowe, Diantha Pattison, Lois Bartlett, Harriet L. Mendel, Helen McDonald, Lettie Ford, Frank Andrews, Lionel Adams, Mabel Freneyer, Sallie Bergman, Marcia Harris and Edward S. Forbes.

The Castle Square Theater, Boston, is to house a stock company again next season. "Oh, Lady, Lady," opened a Boston engagement at the Wilbur Theater last evening, and "America's Answer," the second official war film, began an engagement at the Majestic Theater. Other Boston attractions include Mitz in "Head Over Heels" at the Tremont, "Maytime" at the Shubert, and "Brewster's Millions" at the Copley.

"THE BLUE PEARL,"
NEW PUZZLE PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"The Blue Pearl," a comedy drama in three acts, by Anne Crawford Flexner, with George Nash, presented by the Shuberts, and directed by George Henry Truett, at the Longacre Theater, Aug. 8, 1918. The cast:

Rolling-chair boy.....E. H. Bender
Wilfred Scott.....William David
Angela Topping.....Dorothy Kiewer
Hooper Melhugh.....G. Oliver Smith
Mrs. H. Augustus Topping.....Annie Hughes
Maj. H. Augustus Topping.....

J. Palmer Collins
Holland Webb.....Orlando Daly
Sybil Kent.....Julia Brunis
Laura Webb.....Grace Carlyle
Stokes.....Hubert Bruce
Stephen Drake.....George Nash
Alexander Petrofsky.....Charles Angelo
Mme. Petrofsky.....Yolande Duquette
Footman.....Lyman Fink
Penrose Kent.....Perce Benton
Ellis.....Frederick Kaufman
Monahan.....J. E. Tisdale
Mason.....Thomas Borden
Mrs. Coombs.....Amelia Hendon

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This play belongs to the "Button, button, who's got the button?" school of drama. Since one is not a Dr. Watson, he may be pardoned for not pronouncing it marvelous. It lacks the atmosphere and the scholarly technique of the tales about the gentleman who solved the mystery of the "Hound of the Baskervilles," and the "Sign of the Four"; but it serves the purposes of those players who are fascinated by baffling puzzles, just as a recent farewell party for several officers was delighted with such feats as writing limericks about the stranger opposite, or threading buttons with a needle, or replacing pins in their paper packages.

Now the accomplished guesser at mystery plays, unlike his cousin at farewell parties, receives no prize for anything approaching accuracy of judgment, or tenacity of patience. One guess as to who committed the crime is as good as another. The author's manipulation of suspicion insures variety of decision. Mrs. Flexner wrote according to the rules, and one was never sure at whom suspicion would point next. But this mystification was not, apparently, deliberate, and an entirely plausible explanation for absolving everybody but the real culprit was offered.

Mrs. Flexner confines the action to a single room, and its time is continuous, both of which are excellent things in button plays. The revelation of the culprit is startling; though forecast, for at least three minutes, by the expert guesser, the kind of playgoer who saw the knife all the time, in "The Thirteenth Chair," whether he could prove it or not. The solution of the crime untangles two marital meshes, and the romance of the police commissioner with the wife of the villain culminates, as stage romances sometimes will, in a happy conclusion.

Slight mention only is made of the story here. It is unfair to tell all about a mystery play. This one will at least hold the playgoer's attention throughout, and it will show him once more that John Mason, who plays the commissioner, is an accomplished actor with a facile method. Orlando Daly grows more than most modern villains are allowed to, and Miss Carlyle is pleasing as his wife. The cast as a whole fulfilled not very exacting requirements. The mystery, after all, is the thing, and the director does all that is essential if he sustains the interest in it. Mr. Truett succeeds in this. But his expert hand is worthy of finer work than hiding jewels. So is the theater in times like this, which reflection may be answered by the fact that a lot of us still like to interest ourselves in "button-button" entertainment. Witness those who follow film serials.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sidney Drew added a certain lustre to the first night of "Keep Her Smiling," on Aug. 5 by delivering a certain speech which was entirely without hearing, not only as the expression of Mr. and Mrs. Drew's appreciation for the enthusiastic welcome given them on their return to the speaking stage, but also for its significant dissertation on the whole-some play. By declaring that he was glad their return from the films was made in a piece distinctive for its wholesomeness, Mr. Drew laid his judgment open to question.

Anyone who has seen John Hunter Booth's farce since it opened in Boston early in April remembers that Henry Truett was told by Jim Merriweather that a spendthrift wife was really an inspiration for a toiling husband, and it pulled him up from the rear, and "pushed him under the wire, a winner."

There is little doubt but that Polly Prindle is a spendthrift; no woman but a spendthrift could make both ends even approach, much less meet, while compelling her office clerk husband to live in a fashionable villa "on the Sound," and to buy her everything her heart desires.

There is less doubt about Henry Truett's ambition to satisfy Polly's every whim. When she smiles at him "like that," everything is possible, even a \$6000 musicale, with millionaires as guests. So the uxorious Henry, starting out as a poor clerk, takes every hill on high, regardless of where the gasoline is to come from. And Henry wins.

The clerk becomes a magnate. He who in act-one has nothing but a dog's job and a wife with a spendthrift smile, when the final curtain falls stands head and shoulders above all the rest, rich, respected, with his former employers and his landlord eating out of his hand. And nothing but chance has borne him up during his leaps from one peak of fortune to another.

This, says Mr. Drew, is a whole-

some story. To condone and encourage a spendthrift as a spur to one's ambition, in the belief that something will happen to pull one out of every hole, is wholesome morals, if we are to believe Mr. Drew. What Mr. Drew probably meant was that the piece is clean. And up to the champagne drinking scene, Mr. Drew is right. But that scene is neither clean nor wholesome, unless one argues that the drinking of intoxicants can ever be a cleanly matter. It is decidedly unwholesome in its morals, because it is one of the most flagrant illustrations in the piece of Henry's thrusting of common sense to the four winds, and his embracing of the goddess of chance.

Another interesting reflection about this entertainment is the question as to how much more keenly entertaining it would be if played for what it is, a farce, rather than for what it is not, a comedy. The plot is impossible, of course, and yet it is performed at a slow pace and in a quiet key which seems to detract from its real value.

The acting by the Drews is excellent. Mrs. Drew appears to better advantage in the silent drama than on the stage, however. Mr. Drew acts with fine restraint and with the assistance of the hundred and one nuances of facial expression, gesture and movement which have made his screen work distinctive. He is essentially a thinking actor. The more reason why he should in discussing the question of wholesome plays, call a spade a spade. The piece was reviewed in these columns on April 9.

Nothing of particular importance was added to the new theatrical season last week, and from present indications this observation may be repeated next Tuesday. This week Cohan and Harris, at the Cohan and Harris Theater, produce "Three Faces East," a Secret Service drama by Anthony Paul Kelly. Of last season's pieces "Tiger Rose," "Seventeen," "The Rain-bow Girl," "Eyes of Youth" and "Going Up" are still running.

At the Century next week the boys from Camp Upton will present "Yip, Yip, Yaphank," words and music by Sergt. Irving Berlin.

The official British war films which were shown last week, partly at the Rivoli and partly at the Strand, were graphic reviews of Britain's war work on her many fronts. Destroyers, cruisers, battleships are shown vividly, and the ships of the air, including the dirigible submarine spotters, form some of the most interesting sketches of the footage. England's men are shown fighting in France, and all the way to Palestine. One sees General Allenby entering Jerusalem, unarmed and on foot, in accordance with the Biblical prophecy; and later the screen shows the significant proclamation issued by the British commander to the people of Jerusalem, a proclamation which in its promise not to molest them in their lawful affairs sounded a striking note of democracy. The Canadians are also shown in action, and good views of the Indian troops are given. In a word, the films perpetuate the visual record of a great empire's wide-flung accomplishments in the war against autocracy.

This season there are to be two theaters on upper Broadway running \$2 shows at a maximum rate of \$1. The Shuberts have taken over the Riviera, at Ninety-seventh Street, to run in opposition to the Klaw & Erlanger controlled Standard. Low Fields will play the Louis Mann part in a Boston company of "Friendly Enemies," opening at the Plymouth, Aug. 26. The Sam Bernard role will be played by Charles Winninger. George C. Tyler will star Lynn Fontanne in a new play after her brief appearance in "Among Those Present."

Mary Young Craig has written the following letter to Chamberlain Brown, from Dijon, France:

"The Craig players arrived in France after a remarkable voyage of perfect weather, minus excitement, and on arriving in Paris were sent directly to Aix-les-Bains, where we opened with Margaret Mayo's 'Baby Mine,' after rehearsing but five times. The boys were delighted beyond words. After a month's stay at Aix we were ordered to reduce our company to six persons and to carry our wardrobes in handbags as we should do much traveling in the ever-growing Ford."

"Playing for the men is quite the most delightful thing in the world. We have played three performances to about 4000 men. The dear things begin to gather as soon as their work is finished, and sometimes go without their dinner to get a good seat. They are everywhere—overhead in the rafters, back of us, all about us. They never miss a point or a laugh, and they hang on every word. We have no scenery unless some one can paint a back drop out of mud (a rather remarkable feat)."

"If Miss Mayo could hear how her lines go she would be the proudest woman in the world. It's a pretty good test for a play to do it without curtain or scenery, and to have it go as no play ever went before. Our company quickly adjusted themselves. The personnel now is as follows: Mary Young (Craig), Ivy Troutman, Teresa Dole, Wilfred Young, Charles Darrah and Robert Tabor."

"We have some one-act plays, but the men prefer regular plays by regular actors, as they do recitations and one-act plays themselves, and quite well, too."

Bertha Kalich is to be seen in "The Riddle Woman," under direction of the Shuberts and George Mosser, next season. The play was written by Carl M. Jacoby and adapted for the American stage by Dorothy Donnelly and Charlotte Wells. It will open in Washington on Sept. 23.

DEMOCRACY MASQUE
IN BOHEMIAN GROVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—During 41 years of midsummer revels at their Bohemian Grove, the members of the Bohemian Club have but twice witnessed the performance of a grove music drama devoted to the current thought and dedicated to a cause. The first was in 1913 when Rufus Steele in his "Fall of Ug" (the music of which was written by Herman Perlet) disclosed in his picturesque plot, the error of fear and all the other errors that are related like the Masterlink phantoms in "The Blue Bird." The second production to be obviously aimed at something deeper than the mere titillation of the distinguished audience of club members and celebrated guests, was offered in the majestic grove near Guerneville the evening of Aug. 3. The book was written by Richard M. Hotelling, a pioneer in the club's midsummer amusement enterprises, and the music was composed by Wallace A. Sabin. It was called the "Twilight of the Kings," and subtitled "A Masque of Democracy," as Steele's offering was subtitled "A Masque of Fear."

Hotelling's eloquent and highly rhetorical play was devoted to the confusion of the "Error of Autocracy," and its scheme was inspired by democracy's present and titanic opposition to autocracy. This element superseded in interest even the importance attached to the musical score and transcended in its dignity the glory of the lighting effects which in Bohemia's Grove are annual spectacles and which have won the superlatives of widely experienced travelers. Not that the music or the lighting effects were neglected. On the contrary the score by Sabin was an erudite and careful work in which the musical skill of the composer was revealed along with his successful endeavor to write music on the lighter planes of popular appeal, and the glory of the finale when the mountains for miles about the circular, sequoia-girted and sky-roofed "theater" were ablaze, was not less, in this regard, than other grove plays had seen. But the comments of the clubmen, after the play was over, ran not so much to aural or visual matters as to spiritual. Hotelling had brought home a message and in the delivery had assumed with vigor and might the rôle of the protagonist of democracy.

"Where love is in the heart, we stand in the presence of God," sang Lord Selwyn, who stood in the play, the preacher of peace; not the compromiser with oppression, but a peaceful and a fearless man.

"Dreams of empire painted in the horrors of war turn to naught but ashes. High waves, the banner of mankind across the skies, no longer drenched in blood; and proudly it proclaims: Peace! Peace! God's will and love to man," shouted King Hugo when the Hohenzollern of the play is silenced.

"THE GREAT LOVE"
NEW GRIFFITH FILM

"The Great Love," the photo-play upon which David W. Griffith has been at work since he completed "Hearts of the World," is being shown in several cities of the United States this week. Mr. Griffith's newest picture uses the story of Susie Broadbain, sheltered daughter of an English clergyman. The childish Susie marries a weak-natured baron in pique when she thinks Jim, a Pennsylvania boy who had enlisted with the Canadians at the beginning of the war, had trifled with her. At the end their romantic difficulties are cleared away. Her husband had weakly allowed himself to be drawn into a German intrigue to betray to the Zeppelins the location of a great arsenal. Jim defeats the plot after a lively chase.

Mr. Griffith has again shown his ingenuity in the matching up of genuine and manufactured representations of warfare details. There is a thrill in the little episode showing Jim crawling across No-Man's Land to restore telephone communications between an observation post and a battery. There is historical interest in the illustrations of what women of the English peerage are doing in the war. The mimicry of air raids from the "Zen" point of view is probably as successful as any product of elaborate movie "faking" could be. But these showy elements are not the unforgettable things in this notable picture, such as when Mr. Griffith shows how a dozen Londoners in a little corner of the city are affected by the raid as they wait in a cellar for the "all clear" signal. Every person in the little group is individualized.

This drawing out from each character the quality which makes every human being unique is brilliantly done in Mr. Griffith's direction of Miss Lillian Gish, who plays Susie. Many directors try to handle photo-play scenes as if working with a spoken play, and try to photograph conversations. Mr. Griffith has shown a better way, a way that keeps his drama visual—he photographs his personages in the high-lighted moments of emotional crises; in a word, he photographs human temperament.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Watchman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Watchman, what of the Night?
What of the Light?
I cannot see,
There is a bandage over my eyes;
Though the Daystar rise
And the Shadows flee
I cannot see.

Dark riven Dawn,
Thy clouds are drawn
When the Great Wind blows.
Are there no tongues of flame upon
thy brow?

Aye, even now
Pentecost shows
Where the Great Wind blows.

Watchman, what of the Morn,
What Day is born?
I do not know.
There is a darkness over my eyes,
Though the Daystar rise
And the great winds blow
How should I know?

Red breaking East,
Hast thou no Priest,
No shining Light?
No veil that is rent from Heaven to
Earth,
No radiant birth
That dissolves the Night
Into burning Light?

Watchman, what of the Day?
Nay, who shall say,
I cannot see,
My dreams are heavy before my eyes;
Though the Daystar rise
And the Shadows flee,
I cannot see.

O Light of Light
What of the Night?
The Night is done.
Cry, Watchman, cry, for thy dreams
are spent
And thy Shadows rent,
And thy hands undone,
For behold—the Sun!

Truth and Manliness

Private and public life are subject to the same rules; and truth and manliness are two qualities that will carry you through this world much better than policy, or tact, or expediency, or any other word that was ever devised to conceal or mystify a deviation from a straight line.—Robert E. Lee.

Unlooked-For Allies

The angel of God's blessing
Encamps with Freedom on the field
of fight.
Still to her banner, day by day, are
pressing
Unlooked-for allies, striking for the
right!
—Whittier.

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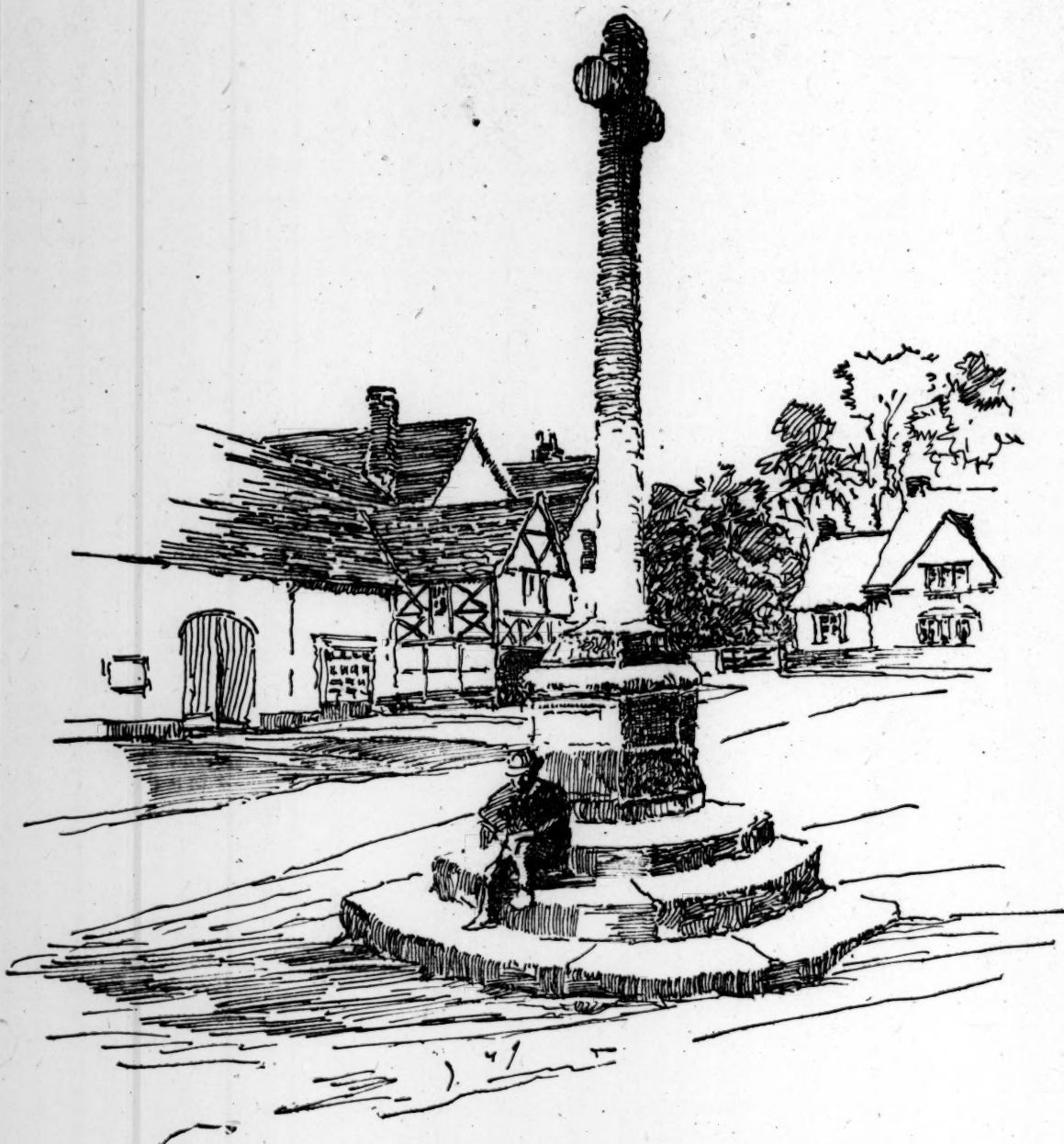
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Village Cross, Lacock, Wiltshire

Lacock has been called the most beautiful village in Wiltshire, and, indeed, it would not be easy to name its peer. It can claim all the typical aspects of the English village which are found combined in such perfection in comparatively few. It possesses a most picturesque village cross, not, perhaps, entirely free from the hand of the restorer, a number of rarely beautiful old cottages, some dating from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, a good tithe barn, a very interesting old church, and, last of all, its chief glory, a very magnificent

and stately house in the shape of Lacock Abbey.

There are not a great number of villages in England with so medieval an appearance as Lacock, and, regrettable as the fact is, modern cottages do not compare favorably, so far as their outside appearance goes, with those belonging to earlier centuries. Lacock Abbey was founded in the first half of the Thirteenth Century by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, in a spot called Snaylesmead, near the River Avon, a little to the eastward of Lacock. In the middle of the Six-

teenth Century, after the suppression of the monasteries, the abbey was granted by the King to Sir William Sharlington. Some of the Thirteenth Century work remains, together with the Fifteenth Century cloisters and the Sixteenth Century additions of Sir William Sharlington, and the whole building is in a fine state of preservation. The house is a most beautiful one, and forms a historical document of extreme interest to all lovers of English architecture.

Sagebrush and Cactus

The sagebrush ain't a handsome plant—
Its odor can be beat.
But when you're goin' away from it
The sage is mighty sweet;

You recollect the wide expanse
Of silver covered plain,
And just for one more sight of it
You'd trade your fields of grain.

The cactus ain't a lovely flower,
Competin' with the rose,
But when you're miles and miles away
You want it, goodness knows;

You'd wear it, spikes and all, upon
The lapel of your vest
Because it brings to you a hint
Of your brave, open West!

—Arthur Chapman.

Milan Represents the Middle Age

"Milan, Sunday, June 25, 1865.
"I got here at midnight on Friday.
"I am at the Hotel de Ville, in an apartment au premier, a charming sitting room and a vast bedroom." Matthew Arnold writes in a letter to his wife. "There is a great balcony before the windows, and the rooms both look out on the principal street, with the church of San Carlo opposite, and the Cathedral some hundred yards to the left. There is not a cloud in the sky, and the saints and angels on the white marble pinnacles of that incomparable church stand out against the deep blue sky as if they were going to take their flight into it. A great deal has been done towards peopling the niches with statues, adding wide marble fretwork on the roof, repairing, etc., since you were here. It would fill you with delight to see it again; and the nave this morning, with the light and shade, . . . was the most beautiful of pictures. You would like it better than the Florence Cathedral, and I am not sure whether I do not like it as much."

"Milan always affected my imagination as representing the splendor and wealth of the Middle Age—the noble, grandiose splendor and wealth, as Antwerp represents the bourgeois splendor and wealth; then its situation in this splendid plain, with the sun of Italy, but the Alps and the lakes close by, I like extremely. And

it has the look now, more than any place in Italy, of the luxury and civilization of a great modern city, like Paris or London. This gives it something brilliant and gay which the other Italian towns have not. The streets delight me; nowhere have I seen street architecture and great houses which I so thoroughly like. I find this inn excellent, though it is not the one we were at; but the situation is much better."
"The Provveditore here is a very agreeable and a distinguished man, and he speaks French well, as almost everybody does here. I went to him about nine yesterday morning, and saw institutions with him till one, when all school work stops here; then I went back to my hotel and breakfasted. Then I made up my notes and journal; then I got a carriage and went to my Provveditore at his office, who drove with me to the Brera, where the secretary showed us through the gallery, though it was after hours, and the gallery was closed. Of course in this way I saw the pictures to perfection. One gets very much interested in pictures, at least I do, as I see more of them, the whole history and development of art gradually becomes a matter of more reality to me. The frescoes of Luini, for example, interest me now in a way I could not have believed possible when I came into Italy."

The Best Room

On the part of Aunt Lois there began to be manifested unequivocal signs that it was her will and pleasure to have us all leave our warm fireside and establish ourselves in the best room—for we had a best room, else wherefore were we on tea-drinking terms with the high aristocracy of Oldtown? . . . It had the tallest and brightest pair of andirons conceivable, and a shovel and tongs to match that were so heavy that the mere lifting them was work enough, without doing anything with them. It had also a bright-varnished mahogany table, over which was a looking-glass in a gilt frame, with a row of little architectural balls upon it; which looking-glass was always kept shrouded in white muslin at all seasons of the year, on account of a tradition that flies might be expected to attack it for one or two weeks in the summer. But truth compels me to state that I never saw or heard of a fly that could endure Aunt Lois's parlor. It was so dark, so cold, so still, that all that frisky, buzzing race, who delight in air and sunshine, universally deserted and seceded from it; yet the looking-glass and occasionally the fire-irons, were rigorously

shrouded, as if desperate attacks might at any moment be expected. . . .

Now it was a fact that nobody liked to sit in the best room. In the kitchen each member of the family had established unto him or her self some little pet snuggerly, some chair or stool or individual nook— forbidden to gentility, but dear to the ungentle natural heart—that we looked back to regretfully when we were banished to the colder regions of the best room.

There the sitting provisions were exactly one dozen stuffed-seated cherry chairs, with upright backs and griffin feet, each foot terminating in a bony claw, which resolutely grasped a ball. These chairs were high and slippery and preached decorum in the very attitudes which they necessitated, as no mortal could ever occupy them except in the exercise of a constant and collected habit of mind.

Things being thus, when my Uncle Bill saw Aunt Lois take up some coals on a shovel, and look toward the best room door, he came and laid his hand on hers directly, with, "Now, Lois, what are you going to do?"
"Going to make up a fire in the best room."

"Now, Lois, I protest. You're not going to do any such thing. Hang grandeur and all that."

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home,"

you know; and home means right here by mother's kitchen fire, where she and father sit, and want to sit. You know nobody ever wants to go into that terrible best room of yours."

"Now, Bill, how you talk!" said Aunt Lois, smiling, and putting down her shovel.

"But, then, you see," she said, the anxious cloud again settling down on her brow—"you see, we're exposed to calls, and who knows who may come in? I shouldn't wonder if Major Broad, or Miss Mehitabel, might drop in, as they saw you down from college."

"Let 'em come; never fear. They all know we've got a best room, and that's enough. Or, if you'd rather, I'll pin a card to that effect upon the door; and then we'll take our ease. Or, better than that, I'll take 'em all in and show 'em our best chairs, and iron, and mahogany table, and then we can come out and be comfortable."

"Bill, you're a saucy boy," said Aunt Lois, looking at him indulgently as she subsided into her chair.—Harriet Beecher Stowe, in "Oldtown Folks."

Debt

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the most remarkable things about Christian Science and its relation to the Scriptures is that it fulfills the clear vision of many of the prophets who foresaw that the time would come when human consciousness would be able to grasp the unreality of sin, disease, and death through the revelation of the absolute truth concerning God, man, the universe, and all things pertaining thereto. Naturally Jesus recognized this more clearly than all others, as he was fully aware of the truth concerning God and His creation. Reading the human mind accurately, he knew that spiritual sense had not been awakened sufficiently for mankind to accept his teaching in its fullness, and this he pointed out to the eleven after Judas had left the supper-table to betray him. In the midst of his loving counsel and words of comfort, he said: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." In the words of St. John: "Mrs. Eddy says on page 55 of Science and Health, 'He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever.' This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."

A study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," brings one gradually to the perception that the aim of Jesus, the prophets and apostles, and of Christian Science as the summary of their teaching, is to show mortals the specific correction for their troubles. Thus, when Paul wrote to the Romans: "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law," he was telling them and all others who followed his instruction what, had they only been wise enough to obey, would have been the means, not only of paying all their debts, but also, what is more important still, of keeping them out of debt.

This question of debt, or, as it is generally considered, debts, is one which is a prolific source of sickness and sorrow. And yet, after all, from a metaphysical standpoint it is a very simple matter, for the only debt that a man can really have is the obligation to seek and know Principle, to

keep thoroughly what Jesus called "the first and great commandment." Mrs. Eddy brings this out clearly on page 4 of Science and Health: "To keep the commandments of our Master and follow his example, is our proper debt to him and the only worthy evidence of our gratitude for all that he has done. Outward worship is not of itself sufficient to express loyal and heartfelt gratitude, since he has said: 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.'" And Paul says: "We are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh. For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die; but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live."

Since, then, our obligation is to know and to live in accord with Principle, the only method we have of discharging our debt is to obey the behests of our Master and follow his example. And the interesting thing about doing this is that the more thoroughly we fulfill this obligation, the greater obligation we are under to continue to keep it. We are indeed debtors under the obligation to "mortify"—make null and void—"the deeds of the body."

In God's scientific government of the universe, including man, there is positively no escape from meeting the demand to pay the uttermost farthing. God requires of each one of us that he shall be perfect, and perfection can only appear as imperfection disappears through the voluntary relinquishment of every thought, word, and deed which does not conform in every particular to God as the perfect Father and Mother of the universe,—the creating, governing, infinite Principle,—and to man made by Him and forever existing as His image and likeness.

In a metaphysical sense man is always in debt, because he never can be free from the obligation to love and serve Mind, God, supremely and to love his neighbor and himself as Mind's perfect, spiritual idea. In a practical sense a man is free from debt as he realizes that immortal man never has been in debt—in bondage—to matter and its so-called laws, because, being the image and likeness of God, and always having lived, moved and had his being in Spirit, he has never lived in matter or been subject to its limitations.

Debt is nothing more than an effect

of fear, and this fear arises from ignorance of God and His eternal law. Material debts are always incurred through a man's sense of limitation, or through selfishness or dishonesty. If a man did not fear, he could not believe that an all-loving Father had not made provision for all the needs of His children, nor could he believe that God is partial and has bestowed blessings upon some which He has denied to others.

We are always in debt to God; we are always under the obligation to love Him wholeheartedly and let our lives attest our gratitude to Him, but we shall never discharge this obligation while we believe Him capable of showing favor to some and withholding it from others. So long, however, as we believe that man is material and that his existence is dependent upon matter, we shall believe that one material man can gain by borrowing from another. But the moment we understand that God is Spirit, that man is the complete image and likeness of Spirit, and that all that exists is spiritual and perfect, we shall realize that God, Spirit, is perpetually supplying man with everything necessary for his welfare.

Our work, then, is to take advantage of the facts and to order our lives in accord with them. And the means by which we pay our debt to God is to love Him supremely and prove that we do so by following the example of the Master and keeping his commandments. We discharge our obligations to our fellow man, and keep out of debt to him, by seeing that man's true selfhood is spiritual, a realization that covers our own as well as our neighbor's status. Then, as we realize the abundance of Love's provision, we take possession of it, and shall see that it is sufficient to supply the needs of all of His creatures.

Reasons for Singing

After you have learned to reason, young people, of course you will be very grave, if not dull, you think. By no means anything of the kind. After learning to reason, you will learn to sing, for you will want to. There is so much reason for singing in the sweet world, when one thinks rightly of it; none for grumbling, provided always you have entered in at the strait gate. You will sing all along the road then, in a little while, in a manner pleasant for other people to hear.—Ruskin.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1918

EDITORIALS

Defeatism

THE action of La Confédération Générale du Travail in questioning the righteousness of the sentence on M. Malvy, throws a strong light upon the efforts which have been made by the friends of Germany to disrupt national feeling in France as well as in all the other allied countries. The fact that German defeatist propaganda should be successful anywhere in finding a resting place for the sole of its foot is itself significant. After the object lesson of the effects of trusting to this propaganda, as unfolded by Ulianoff and Bronstein in Russia, it might have been expected that every nation would have fought shy of it. Russia, in the clutches of Ulianoff and Bronstein has been made to pay the price of listening to German peace proposals, and yet there are certain Socialist and Labor groups, scattered through the allied countries, which are perfectly prepared to lead their countries into subjection to Germany in the way that Ulianoff and Bronstein led Russia.

That they may be or even are entirely unaware of what they are doing does not affect the question in the very least. Their intentions might, indeed, be of the very best without the results being affected in the slightest degree. Nobody, for instance, imagines that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Mr. Snowden are in the pay of Potsdam, but a great many people are convinced that they have allowed their political animus and their personal irritation to carry them to a point when, if they could gain the upper hand in England, the United Kingdom would very soon resemble Russia, as the result of some Brest-Litovsk treaty. The High Command in Germany deals with its tools or uses its tools without the slightest compunction, and in doing this it acts entirely on precedent. The Empress Eudoxia invited Genseric to Rome from reasons of personal hatred and revenge. But when Genseric arrived in Rome he treated the Romans with no more consideration than his Prussian descendants showed to the Russians, and when, at last, he set sail again for Carthage, because strategically his position was becoming dangerous, he carried away Eudoxia and her daughters, without regard to their feelings, just as if his understanding with the Empress had been a "scrap of paper." In precisely the same way, it may safely be taken for granted, that when the German High Command has no further use for Ulianoff and Bronstein, Ulianoff and Bronstein will be left to shift for themselves, and will be extremely lucky if they eventually escape as lightly as Eudoxia.

Now la Haute Cour, in Paris, has not found Monsieur Malvy guilty in the exact way that Eudoxia was guilty, but it has found him guilty of some of Eudoxia's guilt, in that it has condemned him to banishment for a crime of which Eudoxia certainly was guilty, namely correspondence with the enemy. Monsieur Malvy has, accordingly, crossed the Pyrenees to Irun. And from Irun he has addressed to the President of the Chamber, in Paris, a strong letter of protest against the illegal act permitted by the High Court in expelling him. This letter has been taken up by La Confédération Générale du Travail, which has founded upon it a charge against the High Court of dividing the country, at a critical moment, by punishing a statesman for exercising a policy of tolerance towards the working classes. Now any person who did not understand something of the condition of politics in France, might easily regard this declaration as far more serious than it actually is. Those, however, whose memory will carry them back to that famous light of syndicalism and of La Confédération Générale du Travail, Monsieur Pataud, will remember that that ingenious syndicalist's effort to terrorize Paris by cutting off the whole of its electrical current, and so extinguishing every light in the capital and every motor in its works, came to an abrupt conclusion when the Government determined to take a hand in the game, and ordered all the electricians in the army to man the electric plants deserted by Monsieur Pataud's army of syndicalists. The full story of Monsieur Pataud cannot be retold in this place. Monsieur Pataud was something of a poseur, and there was a famous occasion upon which, during the great electrical strike, being sought by the press, he announced characteristically, "If it is necessary for you to write about me, tell the public that I have been playing pool, and that I am now having a game of cards." In the end, however, Monsieur Pataud, le roi Pataud as he came to be called, found playing pool a simpler matter than reconstituting society, and whether or not he continued taking a hand at cards, he ceased taking a hand in social regeneration. In other words La Confédération Générale du Travail, having proceeded to kick against the pricks, found the pricks too strong for it on the question of electrical lighting, and may easily find the pricks too strong for it on the question of defeatism.

Defeatism is, indeed, not an inspiring policy, nor is social regeneration particularly likely to be brought about by a policy which aims, whether intentionally or not is quite immaterial, at saving the face of absolutism in Germany. The German Socialist, as Monsieur Hervé is perpetually pointing out, never, whilst the gospel of plunder was pursuing an even course, denounced the policy of plunder. It was only when it began to be apparent that new markets were not going to be seized nor new territory confiscated for exploitation, that socialistic Germany began to have any qualms on the subject of kultur. The moment, however, that these qualms were experienced, socialistic Germany was employed by the High Command as a decoy for peace negotiations, and the whole body of the defeatist elements were promptly deceived by the decoy, and came flapping round it with screams of welcome. The Independent Labor Party in London were at one with the defeatists of France and the supporters of the Pope's peace in Italy in joining forces with that friend of German Socialism, Mr. Troelstra, in

Amsterdam, and Herr Scheidemann himself in Berlin.

At this juncture, fortunately for the world, the American Republic came fresh to the body of the Allies, so war-worn as not to be able to repudiate altogether successfully the cooing of the peace dove from the ark of the German High Command. The world hardly realizes yet what it owes to the sturdy championship of the "knockout" blow by President Wilson. Mr. Wilson is not so innocent as Mr. Ponsonby of the intentions of Germany, or of the phraseology of the ring. Mr. Wilson sees, with the utmost clarity, that Germany, facing defeat on land and sea, is preparing to take advantage of the Allies' war weariness, to procure what would practically be a German victory at the peace table. That was the policy of the greatest defeatist of them all, the ineffable Count von Bernstorff. The German ambassador to Washington, who never hesitated to give his true opinion privately, or to repudiate it publicly, was always willing to admit that the defeatists would save Germany, even if her own soldiers and sailors could not. And as, indeed, the efforts of the defeatists throughout the world are studied, it becomes more and more evident that Count von Bernstorff did not speak without his book, and more and more fortunate that the world possesses, in the person of the President of the United States, a man who has shown that the snare of defeatism is set in vain before him, and that the German peace propaganda must be fought in the only manner that Germany is capable of understanding, by the arms of the Allies.

The Silent Drive

It is said in the dispatches that the knowledge which has reached them regarding the appearance of a great force of American troops in France has brought to the mass of the German people, at length, realization of the fact that submarine warfare against allied shipping has failed. If this be true, then, the mass of the German people must, indeed, be kept in dense ignorance of actual conditions by their masters.

For while the United States has been able to land close to a million and a quarter soldiers on the eastern side of the Atlantic, this is not the only, nor the most striking fact to be had in proof of the utter breakdown of the von Tirpitz plan for crushing the Entente nations. The part taken by United States troops in the Marne-Aisne salient was, of course, impressive enough to be felt in the remotest parts of the Central Empires, but long before the advance was begun from Château Thierry, a transatlantic drive, quieter, but of far greater moment, had been in progress.

If von Tirpitz had been able to make good his threat to destroy food supply ships from America, not only would all the allied nations have been subjected to unbearable privation, but the maintenance on the Continent of an American expeditionary force of any strength would have been rendered impossible.

When, in less distracting times, the history of this great struggle shall be truthfully written, the part taken by the merchant vessel in bringing about the overthrow of Prussianism will receive adequate recognition. The supply ships, often unarmed and alone, went noiselessly to sea, laden with commodities of vital necessity not only to the people of the unconquered but of the conquered nations. For long months neither guns nor convoys could be given them.

The reply to the von Tirpitz threat would have been heard by the mass of the people of Germany months ago were they not held in intellectual bondage to the most unscrupulous governmental system known to history. They would have learned that despite the U-boat, the granaries of the nations opposed to them were kept full. It is questionable if they know this even now, although the facts are familiar to all the rest of the world. If the mass of the German people had only known six months ago that submarine warfare had failed, as they might have known were the truth told them, they would have been better prepared than they are now for news of the crushing blows their armies are receiving on every side.

All danger of a food famine in the allied countries was averted long ago. No anxiety is likely to arise again respecting the ability of the British and American merchantmen to keep the civil and military populations of those nations fully supplied. There are many other assurances of victory at hand, but among them there is none greater than this.

Taxing Fiction

THE six-shilling novel is stated to be on the point of appearing on British book-stalls as a nine-shilling commodity, thereby breaking a custom of some twenty years' standing. Publishers ascribe this change to the exigencies of paper shortage, cost of production, and cost of labor. At the same time information comes of the expressed intention of the Government Luxury Tax Committee to recommend the non-educational book—presumably the novel—as a prospective fountain of fresh revenue.

Much discussion has followed these announcements. The press has voiced no little concern over this war-time proposal; deputations of publishers', booksellers', and authors' associations have remonstrated with the tax committee; and the whole status of the six-shilling novel and its sevenpenny satellite, the reprint, in their relation to the term luxury, has come up for consideration.

The novel was surely not counted a luxury a century ago, when Lytton, in 1830, pronounced that "All books, except novels, are now ephemeral, far more than are the writings of fiction," and thereupon entered the field of three-volume fiction, marked at a guinea and a half the novel; nor was it so considered seventy years earlier, when Sterne launched "Tristram Shandy" in nine volumes, spread over seven or eight years; nor yet as recently as 1894, when the three-volume guinea-and-a-half novel may be said to have reached its zenith with a hundred and eighty-four new works on the market during the year, for a select and highly discriminating clientele.

In those days the novel was undoubtedly as highly

educational as it was a source of literary enjoyment. But when the enterprise of the publisher, under pressure from the public libraries, which had no liking for bulky tripartite publications, replaced the traditional unit of fiction with the six-shilling one-volume novel, thus suddenly bringing fiction within reach of practically all classes and in a short time increasing the output from 184 to 1500 or more new works or editions a year, then other factors had to be taken into account.

The reading public of a cultured few has given place to many reading publics, the public of the kitchen, of the shopgirl, of the leisured woman, of the man who travels; each with a distinctive taste for the publisher to satisfy. Yet the novel has penetrated so deeply into the life of the community that it would be idle lightly to classify it as a luxury or to deny its educational value.

Around the six-shilling novel has arisen a universal reading public—a priceless asset for a democratic nation. And in fiction the masses have found a bulwark against the hard materialism of the age. Through its characters they have been able to enlarge their experience of human nature. It has enabled them to acquire a habit of reading, that may be sacrificed for something less worthy if discouraged even for a short time.

A limited proportion of the hundred thousand or more aspirants for literary fame may succeed in publishing trash, but the fullest distribution of works of fiction, which assuredly brings out real talent amongst the rest, should not be restricted on that account, since public taste, in its constant upward trend, effectually sets up its own standards of quality.

Meanwhile, the remarkable calls upon the publisher to supply the needs of the soldiers and the general public for literary recreation during the past year are no small indication that the novel has its important function under war conditions. Is it not wise then to maintain its wide circulation intact, and free from all unnecessary burdens?

Lucy Stone

THE centenary of Lucy Stone, a Massachusetts farmer's daughter, "the morning star of the woman's rights movement," will be celebrated by suffragists and friends of suffragists throughout the United States on the 13th of the present month. Her brothers were sent to college, as a matter of course. It is related that when she sought permission to share similarly in the advantages of higher education, her father asked, addressing no one in particular, but that he might give expression to his surprise, "Is the child crazy?" The child, in fact, was sane in the highest degree, but at least a couple of generations ahead of her times.

Her father was of the average type. One hundred years ago in Massachusetts, as in all other parts of what was then the United States, woman had "her place," and was expected to stay in it. It was the height of absurdity for any woman to seek to go outside of it. The less women knew about things that didn't concern them, the better, and nothing concerned them particularly beyond looking after the cooking, mending and other matters appertaining to housekeeping and housewifery. True, there were some discontented and rebellious ones, but these were accounted "queer." Lucy Stone was "queer" even in her early girlhood. She could not be brought to understand that as a woman she was an inferior being; on the contrary, she took the position, and from the first felt secure in it, that she was entitled to every social and political right enjoyed by her brothers. Among these was her right to an education commensurate with her longing for knowledge and her ability to assimilate it. And such an education she was bent upon having.

Out in the wild West of those days, that is to say in Ohio, where people had already begun to take some radical departures from the customs and traditions of the East, a college had been founded which would not exclude applicants otherwise qualified simply because they were women. Lucy Stone learned of this remarkable institution and determined to enter it. To enter it would cost money, and Lucy, being a girl, had none; but she went out and picked berries and chestnuts and sold them, and with the money she bought books. Then, as soon as she could obtain attention, she taught in district schools, but it was only after years of toil and deprivation and saving that she possessed the means to take her to distant Oberlin, where the college was situated. Travel in those days between West Brookfield, Mass., and points in the West was mostly confined to stage coaches, canal boats and river and lake steamers. Arriving at Buffalo she crossed Lake Erie to Cleveland, and, lacking the means to avail herself of such scant comforts as were available, she slept on the deck. Arriving at Oberlin, she at once entered upon the task of "working her way" through the college.

The tale of the early experiences of this woman of refinement, culture and intellect, take it all the way through, is one filled with pathos. She was subjected to many privations and humiliations, but, on the other hand, she was supported and cheered by the conviction that she was pressing forward toward better things. She had made some friends, one in particular, Antoinette L. Brown, who was to become the first ordained woman minister in the United States. The two later married the brothers Blackwell and were devoted to each other through many years. Although Oberlin was one of the first of America's coeducational schools, yet the prejudice against women had entered even its precincts, and neither Lucy Stone, who intended to lecture, nor Antoinette Brown, who intended to preach, upon graduation, were permitted to take part in the college debates.

The former was graduated in 1847 and in that very year delivered her first woman's rights lecture. She made an impression as a speaker, and the Anti-Slavery Society engaged her services in the agitation which was then beginning, and which only ceased when the slaves were emancipated by Lincoln. However, she did not make a success on the anti-slavery platform, for another question was nearer her heart. On being informed by the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society that she would not suit, she replied, "I know it, but I cannot help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak

for woman." Thus did she strike the keynote of her career. She could not help speaking for woman, and in the entire history of the movement, no one has spoken more clearly, courageously or convincingly in behalf of woman's rights. She was in every sense a pioneer, the beginning of her work in the cause antedating that of Susan B. Anthony by five years. She faced ridicule and abuse, before she could command respect. She had to blaze every inch of her way. There was no place in the professions or trades for girls or women until she showed how the barriers could be broken down. There were no free high schools for girls. She was the first Massachusetts woman to obtain a college degree. A wife's property and earnings belonged to her husband. As Alice Stone Blackwell, her daughter, has recently written, "The world for women has been revolutionized largely through the efforts of Lucy Stone and her co-workers." It does not in the least militate against even the ablest of her coworkers to say that Lucy Stone did more than any of them to make possible the victories which women in the United States have won in the last fifty years, and for the greater victories they shall win in the near future.

Notes and Comments

THE gentleman who declared that imitation was the sincerest flattery no doubt knew what he was talking about, at the same time, with due respect to Mr. Colton, it is a flattery which can be carried too far. This paper is in constant receipt of such flattery, inasmuch as there are a large number of newspapers which repeatedly reprint its articles while entirely omitting to mention the fact. It is quite possible that they are of Mr. Colton's opinion, but there is no necessity for them to go a step further, and hide the light of this paper under a bushel. The latest paper to shower such flattery on us is the Evening Public Ledger of Philadelphia, which prints as one of its own articles an editorial from this paper entitled "The Top of the Tram." The only part of this article which we can discover to be original, in the Public Ledger, is the second line of the heading and the three lines of the bank which follows. Otherwise the whole article is verbatim from our issue of the 24th of July.

THE things "the Japanese do differently from ourselves" form an amusing list in The New East, of which Mr. Robertson Scott is editor. For instance, it is declared, ladies sit with their hands folded palms upward in Japan. They all shave. They never brush their hair, but only comb it. For the English "a thimbleful" the Japanese speak of "a sparrow's tear," and instead of talking of putting a thing on the fire to cook, the Japanese speak of putting the fire through it. A man never wishes his wife good morning first—a truly oriental touch. She greets him and he replies. A woman never speaks of her husband as such. She speaks of "the house."

THE inauguration last Wednesday of Marco Fidel Saures as President of Colombia, is, among other things, a reminder of the peculiar fact that no Vice-President is elected in that Republic. Instead, two "designados," first and second, are chosen by the Congress to succeed, each in turn, to the presidency should emergencies arise. Through this provision in their constitution, the Colombians feel that the country is safeguarded in a considerable measure against possible intrigue upon the part of an over-ambitious person, whose official term would coincide with that of the chief magistrate.

THE United States has experienced no such difficulty as that which the Colombians by the adoption of the "designado" system seek to avoid, principally because the incumbent Vice-President in the larger republic is invested with no power whatsoever except that which he may exercise as presiding officer of the Senate. He has no official relations with the executive branch of the government. He has no seat in the Cabinet. Etiquette would not permit him to attempt to influence the President, and the niceties of this etiquette, almost invariably, have been scrupulously observed by those who have held the office. Aaron Burr was the only Vice-President to cause serious trouble during his term, but this, while he held the office, was of a personal rather than a political nature. In the Civil War period, John C. Breckinridge had ceased to be Vice-President, and had become a Senator, before he went over to the Confederacy. Several Vice-Presidents have become Presidents, but not through intrigue.

THE love of long words in the Baboo has often caused a smile to his listeners, and amusing instances of the habit are quite worth the telling. There is the officer who complained to his Hindu landlord that his roof leaked, and to whom the landlord made the remark: "Sir, during the rainy season the water coagulates upon the roof and perpetuates through the ceiling." The precipitate flight of another Baboo from some threatened cataclysm was described by him as having "become sauve qui peut on the spur of the moment"—which is certainly extremely graphic.

THE story is told of how Sir Robert Romer, in his capacity of Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Cork, was presented by students with a series of problems so difficult that he had to take them home and solve them in solitude. Each problem was more difficult than the last, until he finally received one for which he could provide no solution. Professor Romer frankly admitted to the class that he was beaten, and they, of course, were delighted. He was afterward told by one of the students that, having heard of his great reputation, they had elected a committee for the particular purpose of propounding to him the most awful problems they could discover. Some of those which had been set him were believed to be insoluble, and the fact that he had mastered them all except the last gave him a very high place in the students' regard. Tried before this court of arch-critics, the professor had not been found wanting.